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**Important
Notice.**

The Height of the Season FOR **BUTTER COLOURING.**

CHEESE COLOURING, OR LIQUID ANNATTO.

CHEESE RENNET OF SPECIAL STRENGTH.

BUTTER POWDER AND PRESERVER.

ESSENCE OF RENNET, FOR JUNKETS, CURDS AND WHEY,
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These goods are all attractively got up, and sell well wherever introduced, and are stocked by all the Wholesale Houses, in retail sizes from 6d. to 5s.

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OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,

17 TODD STREET, MANCHESTER.

Monthly Prices Current forwarded on receipt of printed address.

TO RETAIL CHEMISTS.

THE FUTURE OF EUCALYPTUS OIL.

Dr. CURGENVEN says with regard to Eucalyptus Oil obtainable in commerce, "The Chemist orders Eucalyptus Oil from his wholesale house, and he gets the cheapest, on which most profit is to be made. The medical man prescribes Eucalyptus Oil, and this vile stuff is supplied; and no one who knows can be surprised that **the profession and the public are disgusted**. . . The oil kept by most Chemists is that distilled from Scrub Eucalyptus, and it is too irritating for use either externally or internally. It is this oil that has **prejudiced** the whole of the Profession against Eucalyptus Oil generally, and has almost destroyed all hope of the therapeutic value of the Globulus Oil being accepted."

Owing to the high prices obtained last year, the **market is stocked** with absolutely worthless and obnoxious oils. Retail Chemists ought therefore to be more than ever on their guard not to confirm the above impression, but should endeavour to remove it, and at the same time **increase their sales tenfold**. This can be done by refusing to buy inferior oils, and by using and selling only a perfectly pure oil of proved medicinal value, such as the



TASMANIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL CO.'S OIL OF EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

"PLATYPUS BRAND"

(GOLD MEDAL, TASMANIAN EXHIBITION, 1891-92.)

Sold in Bottles bearing the Trade Mark on bottle, label, and capsule, in three sizes, viz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz., to retail at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. respectively.

Dr. CURGENVEN, writing to our Hobart House, says with respect to our oil that he finds it superior to any other he has met with, and intimating that he will in future order this Company's products only.

H. HELBING, Esq., F.C.S. (Analytical Chemist, and author of "Modern Materia Medica") says in the concluding paragraph of his *Pharmacological Record*, No. X., containing full particulars of an exhaustive examination of this oil, in conjunction with Dr. PASSMORE, "This Oil is a product which leaves nothing to be desired as an Eucalyptus Oil for use in medicine. Not only is it rich in Eucalyptol and free from bodies that irritate the mucous membrane and give rise to coughing, but the oil is most carefully distilled, of constant composition, most agreeable in aroma, and especially suited for prescription by physicians who desire a really genuine and active Oil of Eucalyptus."

The *Chemist and Druggist*, October 8, 1892:—"It is now some years since we mentioned the fact that the distillation of Eucalyptus Oil was to be undertaken in Tasmania on a commercial scale. That island colony is peculiarly fortunate in the matter, as there, it is said, the Eucalyptus Globulus is the only species growing. From the leaves of these trees the Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Company distil the 'Platypus' brand of oil which is now being offered in this country. The oil has a specific gravity of 0.9125, and its characteristics generally are those of a pure Eucalyptus Oil of good fragrance. It is put up in bottles ready for retailing, the Company having the intention of making it a popular medicine; and to aid in making it known Dr. Benjafield, of Hobart, has written a terse essay on 'Eucalyptus Globulus,' which is worth reading."

The Company will have ready shortly, Superior Eucalyptus Pastilles, Soap and Ointment.

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Apply for Samples and Copies of Pamphlets, &c., to the Company's Offices,

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AND
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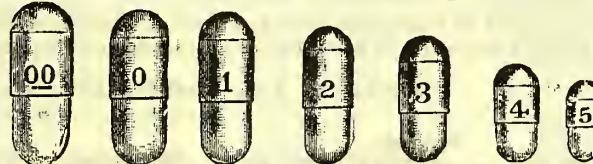
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The Capsules made by us are perfect in uniformity of size, fit, shape, colour, elasticity, and solubility, and number from 5 the smallest, to 00 the largest.

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Seven sizes, in Boxes of 100. Per box, 4d.; per dozen boxes, 3s. 9d.



CAPACITY.

The approximate capacity of empty capsules will vary in the weight of different samples of the same powdered drug or alkaloid, according to the degree of compression exerted in filling.

SEE ANNEXED TABLE.

SIZE	00	0	1	2	3	4	5
Quin. Sul.	8	6	4	3	2	1½	½
Quin. Mass.	16	12	8	6	4	3	1½
Pulv. Ipecac. Co.	12	8	6	4	3	2	1
Pulv. Aloes	10	7	5	4	3	2	1
Bism. Sub Nit.	20	14	10	8	6	4	2
Salicin	10	7	5	4	3	2	1
Pulv. Rhei	12	8	6	4	3	2	1
Acid. Salicyl.	8	6	4	3	2	1½	½

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REGISTERED.



This Water Bath will supply a long-felt want amongst Chemists and Perfumers where small quantities of materials have to be dealt with.

The old form of Water Bath necessitates the use of a second vessel for pouring the melted Pomade, Cream, or other substance into the bottles or jars in which they are sold. In the “MAY-ROBERTS” Water Bath the earthenware bowl can be lifted out of the tin containing the boiling water, the process of cooling being thereby very much expedited, and the contents can be poured into the bottles or jars direct from the bowl. The Bath is also supplied with an earthenware cover.

1 PINT. 5 PINT. 10 PINT.
Each 3/0 5/6 9/6

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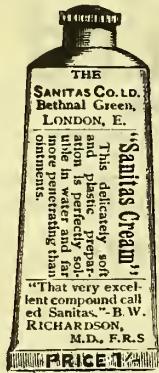
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AMERICAN BUYERS are particularly Cautioned !!

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It is intended for use on the hands by Medical Men after examinations, and generally as an Antiseptic dressing.

It may also be employed as a dressing during desquamation after fever; for Burns, Wounds, Insect Stings, Abrasions, and Perspiring Feet.

A little dissolved in water makes an excellent Antiseptic mouth-wash.

“SANITAS CREAM” is emollient in character and instantaneous in action.

Price 1s. per Tube.

“SANITAS-EUCALYPTUS OIL.”

This preparation is chiefly intended for charging the “SANITAS-EUCALYPTUS DISINFECTOR.”

DIRECTIONS.—Fill the hole in the Disinfecter once or twice a week with this preparation.

When there is illness in the house, or when Influenza is prevalent, the Oil may be added more frequently.

“Sanitas-Eucalyptus Oil” gives off a vapour which kills disease germs and purifies and perfumes the air. It may be sprinkled on blotting-paper, and about floors of rooms, and applied to all the purposes for which ordinary Eucalyptus Oil is available. A “Sanitas-Eucalyptus Disinfecter” may be placed in every room and W.C.

In Bottles, price 1/- each.

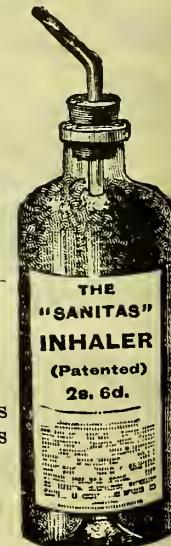
N.B.—For inter a use and for Inhalations and Disinfection we recommend “Sanitas Oil” (a distinct preparation) in preference both to this article and ordinary Eucalyptus Oil.

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An Automatic Appliance
for Disinfecting the Air, and
Scenting Rooms, &c.



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For the treatment of all Lung and Throat complaints by inhalation. The apparatus is charged with a dry mixture containing a large proportion of “Sanitas Oil,” and by its use “The Pine Forest at Home” is realised in the most actual sense.

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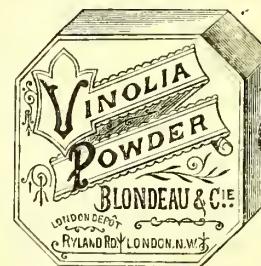


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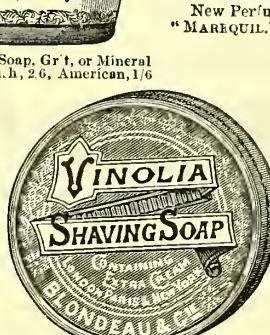
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"MAREQUILL." 3/6.

For the Toilet, Nursery, Chafes, Irritation, &c. 1/9, 3/6, and 6/.



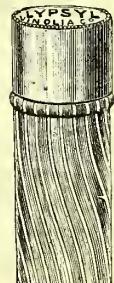
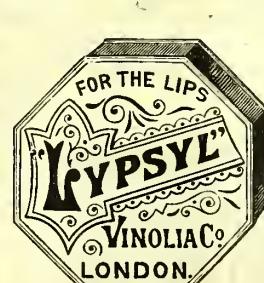
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1/-, 1/6, & 2/6.Yields a most soothng, substantial
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fectedly neutral. VESTAL, 4/6.

TOILET, 1/-.



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In Fleasant Vase, 7/-.

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Drugs and Chemicals.

Isinglass, Bengal cutting, 56 lbs.; what offers for lot? Sample on application. 231/23, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Dental

Vulcaniser with burner, 2-flask, 20s.; engine as new, 80s.; lathe on stand, 45s.; 2 G. M. flasks, 5s.; steel gas-bottle, full, 25s.; instruments; state wants. Elliott & Co., Dental Depot, 30 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

Proprietary Articles.

Nine dozen Dr. Allen's Health Salt, 1/2 lb. tins, clean; 1s. 9d. per dozen, or exchange. Huggins, Wainfleet, Lincs.

Thirty-five ounces pyrogallic acid (Johnson's), discoloured; do for hair-dyes; offers. 229/40, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Formulae.

Butter-colour, carbolic and arsenical sheep-dips, weed-killer, 4s. each. 220/8, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

Recipe for cod-liver oil emulsion, perfectly white thick cream, guaranteed permanent, flows freely, 2s. 6d.; solution of cod-liver oil in ext. malt; no special apparatus required, 10s. Smith, 29 South Street, Liverpool.

Reliable recipes recommended with confidence: Catarrh panacea, glycerine cream, chilblain-remedy, toothache-cure, tic-specific, occasional mixture (for ladies), corn-care, bronchitis-mixture, skin-pills, poppies and chamomiles (for fomentation), anti-drink pills, influenza-mixture, new cough-syrup sine scheduled poisons; recipes 1s. 1d., each, 3 for 2s. 6d.; detailed list and particulars of any post free. Tom Brooks, Chemist, Hornsey, London, N.

Literature.

Chemist and Druggist, 1837 to 1876, and 1881 to 1885 inclusive, 1886 May missing, 1886 to 1891 eleven numbers missing; no diaries; what offers? S. & J. Harrogate Road, Leeds. Nine years' *Chemist and Druggist*, including this year; Roberts' "Theory and Practice Medicine," Hutchinson's "Syphilis," new; what offers? Shadford, Gerard Street, Derby.

Educational.

Bentley's large "Botany," Ganot's popular "Philosophy," Remsen's "Organic," Armstrong's "Organic," and Watts' "Inorganic Chemistry," British Pharmacopoeia and Additions, Muter's "Short Chemistry," Holmes' "Botanical Note Book"; above editions latest; 3s. the lot, including following old editions free: -- Attfield's "Chemistry," Muter's "Materia Medica," Tyndall's "Light," "Chlorophyll," 23 Cromwell Place, Kensington.

Shop Fittings.

Sponge-case, mahogany and oak, plate glass cost 10/- 10s., lowest price 5/- 5s.; pedestal soda-water stand, mahogany and oak, price 30s.; large specie-jar. Presley, Chemist, Bristol.

Second-hand counter-oases, 4 ft. 60s., 5 ft. 75s., 6 ft. 90s., 7 ft. 110s., 8 ft. 120s., 10 ft. 170s. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

Second-hand mahogany counters, plate-glass, cases in front, 6 ft. 5s., 9 ft. 8s., 12 ft. 10s. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

Second-hand dispensing-screen, glass tablets and plate-glass doors, 4 ft. 70s., 5 ft. 85s., 6 ft. 6s. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

Shop fittings for sale, secondhand, very cheap: drawers, with glass labels, 12 ft. long, 8/-; counter, 4/-; dispensing-screen, wall and counter cases, and every requisite for fitting up. Philip Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

Job lines in pear-shape carboys, 2 gall. 5s., 3 gall. 7s. 6d., 6 gall. 15s., 8 gall. 22s.; also a quantity of shop-rounds, syrups, mortars, ointment-jars, glass shelving, and various useful utensils; clearing out; half-price. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London, W.C.

Well-made ebonised showcase, measuring 2 ft. by 2 ft. 5 in., 3 sides being fitted with narrow shelves with looking-glass back, and enclosed by plate-glass panelled doors, the body forming refrigerator, fitted with shelves and enclosed by panelled door, the whole surmounted by brass gallery, with shaped plate-glass front with fall down back; exchange for 12/-, cost treble. 3 St. George's Circus, London, S.E.

Miscellaneous.

Balance, Becker's, No. 28, with weights, 2/- 10s. Asten, Chemist, Birmingham.

Two-gallon copper still, pewter worm, condenser and furnace; what offers? Palmer Chemist, Aylesbury.

Very strong iron colza-oil cistern, painted, and fitted with brass tap; perfect condition; 150 gallons; price 3/- 10s. Payne, Chemist, Market Rasen.

Mitcham oil of lavender, 1890; about 5 lbs.; the lot at 50s. per lb.; 4 fluid oz, post free, 14s.; sample 1/2-oz. bottle, 2s. post free. Moody & Catterns, Pharmacists, 20 Church Street, Camberwell.

A Doulton earthenware condenser-worm, 20 ft., with adapter; what offers? Also portable copper baking or drying oven, 12 in. square, cased door, 2 copper shelves, weight 33 lbs., never been used; price 25s. G. S., Chemist, 7 Fishergate, Preston.

WANTED.

Fifteen 120-oz. stopped Winchester quarts; wide and narrow mouth; deep blue. W. J. S., 24 Sceptre Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

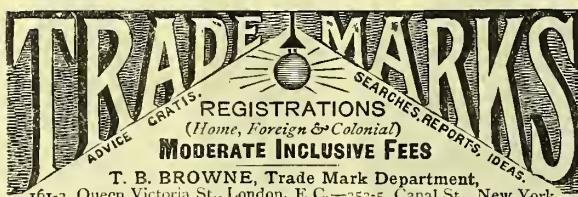
SUGAR OF MILK

(SYSTEM LANGEN). 1

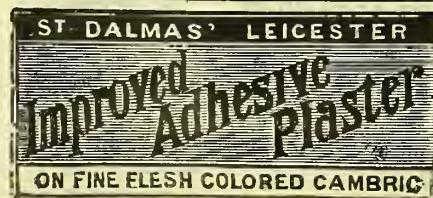
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FIFTY-FIRST SESSION, 1892-93.

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Mr. BAXENDALE passed both the Minor and the Major Examinations from this School at the first attempt.

1891.—Mr. H. A. D. JOWETT won a Bell Scholarship, taking first place, and this year Mr. JOWETT has taken the Pereira Medal, and been awarded the Redwood Scholarship under the altered regulations.

1889.—Mr. E. B. SHERLOCK won the Redwood Scholarship, and the following year took the Pereira Medal.

1887.—Mr. W. A. SALTER won a Bell Scholarship, and became Pereira Medallist the next year.

1884.—Mr. J. E. SAUL (a member of the London Board of Examiners) passed the Minor Examination from here, and in 1885 won the Pereira Medal.

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Mr. J. L. HUFT
		Bury.
		Chesterfield.
Mr. D. DICKSON
Mr. C. D. MOFFAT
Mr. W. R. WRATHERLEY
		Manchester.
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Making a total of Thirty-eight Successful Students for the last three Examinations—April, July, and October.

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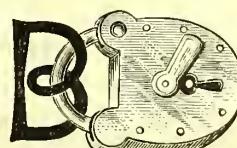
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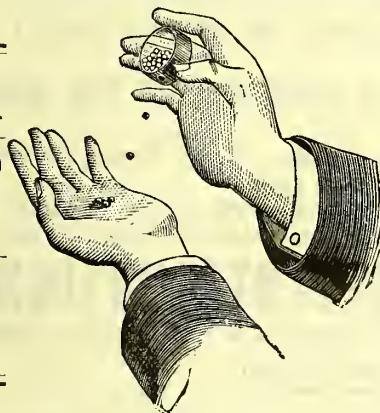
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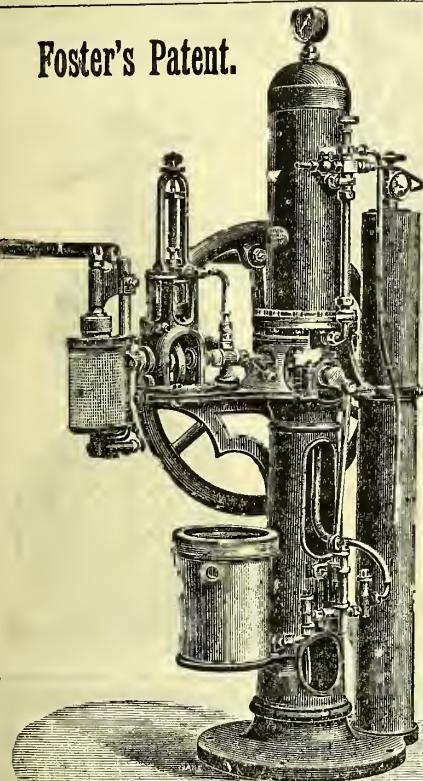
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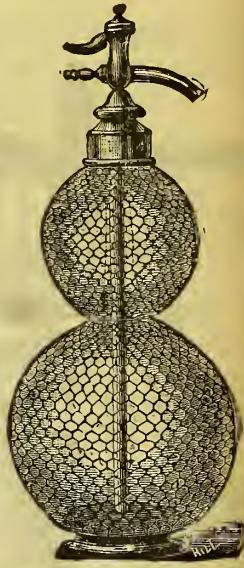
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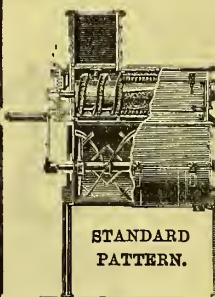
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NORTH WALES.—Rising Watering-place.—A small Business for immediate disposal. Address, L., c/o Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Hanover street, Liverpool.

£350.—Near Liverpool; first-class Retail and Dispensing Business; under management returns £600; capable of great increase under principal. Address, C., Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool.

NORFOLK.—Genuine Country Retail; no opposition; good prices; first-class connection; returns over £1,300; proprietor retiring. For particulars apply to Smith & Sons, Who esale Drugists, 44, 46, and 48 Magdalen Street, Norwich.

Messrs. CROCKER & CO.

Trade Valuers, Transfer Agents, and Accountants,

15 WALBROOK, E.C.,

Have at the present time a large number of inquiries for good-class Country Businesses, and they invite communications from intending vendors. NO CHARGE IS MADE UNLESS A SALE IS EFFECTED.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Retail, Prescribing, Dispensing, and Agricultural trade; returns about £2,000; price £300; valuable Agency attached.

NORTH LONDON.—Family and Dispensing; returns £700 and neglected supervision; when properly attended to, they were £1,300 price £650; the stock and fixtures are alone worth more.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Old-established Country Business in best part of busy market town; returns £1,400; price about £1,200.

KENT.—In charming locality, good-class Country Retail and Dispensing; returns £750; price £550; good house; low rent.

LONDON, N.W.—Light Retail and Dispensing; present han 25 years; returns £900; price £700; specially recommended.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

VALUATIONS & SPECIALITY. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued

GREAT BARGAIN.—Strand (near); busy market thoroughfare; small lock-up Pharmacy; nicely fitted; no opposition; low rent, no taxes; owner, leaving London, will sell for £100; no agents. Write "Chemist," 29 Portland Road, Holland Park, W.

LONDON, W.—A Retail and Dispensing Business in main street returning £300; good house; private entrance; satisfactory reason for sale; no agents need apply. Address, "Bon Accord," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MESSRS. ANDROS & CO., Chemists' Transfer Agents, 62 Shipton Street, Brighton, have for disposal a thoroughly genuine Dental practice in Hants; good house and garden; low rent; price only £400 t an immediate purchaser. For full particulars apply as above.

BIRKDALE, near Southport.—At valuation, genuine old-established cash Drug, Prescribing, and Draysaltry Business; well-fitted shop and store-rooms; splendid house; private entrance; ill-health cause of disposal. Address, "South," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SURREY.—Ready-money Chemist's; a genuine Retail and Prescribing Business; populous neighbourhood; shop well fitted and stocked; owner taking London business; convenient stable for horse and trap; price £150. Address, "Primus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM for disposal in populous district near Manchester: pos office attached which pays rent and taxes; estimated amount of stock and fixtures £220; no reasonable offer refuted, or at valuation present owner going abroad. Apply, Thos. Tomlinson & Son, 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester.

OUTSKIRT of Manchester.—Profitable old-established Business capital Dental connection; unlimited scope for energetic man population of 100,000 within a half-mile radius; satisfactory reason for disposal; good house; price £110. Apply, Thos. Tomlinson & Son, New Cannon Street, Manchester.

£220 or Valuation.—Unopposed Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business in a large village in Hampshire returns £10 weekly; full prices charged; good house, small garden stock and fixtures worth more than price asked. J. G., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL Suburbs, Princes Park district, thickly-populated neighbourhood.—A genuine Retail and Dispensing Business; returns about £400; every opportunity for increase; shop splendidly stocked; price £400; rent low; owner taking country business. "Boulard Pharmacy," 210 North Hill Street, Princes Road, Liverpool.

£950.—KENT (near town).—Very old-established Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business, returning over £1,100, and making a net profit of over £400 per annum; good house, garden, &c.; satisfactory reasons for leaving; price £950. "Sapo," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SHEFFIELD.—Genuine opportunity.—For immediate disposal, on sequestration of death of proprietor, a Business of 30 years' standing good fixtures; stock low; nearly central, and populous locality; price £90; rent £23; ample storage; good house; returns easily made to £33 at once. Address, G. F. Bisdee, 77 Wolseley Road, Lothwells, Sheffield.

FULL PRICES.—Factual Business in the very heart of a most dense populated suburb b of Leeds; established 30 years, present proprietors 20 years; business side of enormous thoroughfare; trains every 5 minutes adjoining post-office; everything full prices; opening for Dentistry comfortable house; returns £600, have been £2,000, and could be again fullest investigation courted; no opposition; district population 25,000 and no other Chemist; rent £50; proprietor having realised a fortune above and invested it in successful patents, will sell his retail as above £500 cash. Address, 220/11, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Continued

ACASH Business in a populous district near London; low rental; owner (who has held same 7 years), owing to ill-health, will accept any reasonable offer. Orridge & Co., 32 Ludgate Hill.

DISPENSARY, established over 9 years, with small Retail, in Lambeth; receipts over £100 per annum; rent 10s. per week; £60 cash; easy terms. Letters, M. B., 188 Lambeth Walk.

CHEMIST'S Business for immediate disposal; good position in populous district of Llanelli, near market entrance; commodious house and shop; stock-in-trade, cabinets, and fixtures complete, at valuation; suit energetic Welshman. Apply, D. Evans, Bradford House, Llanelli.

LONDON, N.—Old-established Light Retail and Dispensing Business in good residential locality: returns £700 yearly; formerly, when under an active principal, the returns were nearly double; only requires a little energy to do the same again; price to include valuable inventory, £650. "Saline," c/o Meggeson's, 14 Miles Lane, E.C.

LONDON.—Easy Terms.—Old-established Retail for immediate sale; main road, populous district; shop well fitted and stocked; house in good condition; turnover about £6 a week; at present under a manager, but if by a proprietor might be trebled; no near opposition; £100 down. Address, "Bonus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£575.—Home county (one hour's ride from London).—An unopposed good-class Retail and Dispensing Business in pretty market town; returns £740; net profit, after paying all expenses, £300; price £575; very nice residence, with handsome Pharmacy; held at a low rent on long lease. Apply, "Lupuli," c/o Messrs. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

ST. CLEARS, Carmarthenshire.—The business of Chemist and Druggist and Spirit Merchant for immediate disposal; stock and fixtures; old-established; formerly kept by Mr. Evan Williams for over 50 years, and during which time he did a very large trade; a rare opportunity for an energetic man. Apply, W. Morris, Pantyghen, Abergwilly, Carmarthenshire.

CHEMIST and Druggist Prescribing and full-priced Business; proprietor retiring, having made an independency; never before changed hands; corner position, most populous district, and best street in Great Yarmouth; no opposition; sure fortune to an enterprising man; premium very low to immediate purchaser. J. C. Denton, Park Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

LANCASHIRE.—Two Businesses; principal shop established 1830, branch 1827; combined takings £1,000, combined rents £50; lease: rates low; Prescribing, Dispensing, and Mixed trade; valuation; trial allowed to bona-fide purchaser; part money can remain at interest; profits good; prices not out of line; plenty room; private house and door. 233/40, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SHEFFIELD.—Thos. Tomlinson & Son, 9 New Cannon Street, Manchester, have for disposal the select Business carried on by Mr. William Botham, Chemist, Old Haymarket, Sheffield (formerly Messrs. Savory & Co.), to which is attached several valuable registered trademarks—"Binyne," "Davine," "Ruvine," "Savory's Tie Powders," &c.; amount required about £600; good family house, and one of the best situations in the town.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

See Important Notice on First Page.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, small Country Business, with scope for increase; good house essential; full particulars. "Country," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

IMEDIATELY, a good sound and reliable Retail and Dispensing Business, returning about £1,000 a year or more; must have a good house, and bear strict investigation; advertiser will pay a fair price, cash down, to secure a good thing. "Minor," Ingleside, St. Albans, Herts.

PARTNERSHIPS.

See Important Notice on First Page.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ACTIVE Partner wanted with about £2,000 to extend old-established Wholesale Druggists' business; country; reference given and required. 210/10, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PARTNERSHIP, in sound, well-established Chemist, Druggist, Wine and Spirit Business, in Manchester; several original Specialties in growing demand; £200 to £400 wanted for extension. Apply, in first instance, to L. D. Prince, International Drug Company (Limited), 159 Stretford Road, Manchester.

FOR SALE.

See Important Notice on First Page.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

CHEMIST'S Shop-fittings, Showcases, and Utensils of all descriptions, new and second-hand.—Chemists commencing, opening branches, or making alterations, can be fitted throughout immediately and save 25 per cent. by purchasing from our extensive stock; old fittings purchased or taken in exchange; estimates free. Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.

HANDSOME Mahogany fittings for Chemist's shop.—Drawers (mahogany), glass knobs and labels, dispensing-screws, cases with plate-glass centre, veneered shelves and pillars with plate-glass, solid mahogany counter, cornice, &c. (all nearly as good as new), jars, bottles, window-carboys, &c.; no reasonable offer refused; must clear altogether; splendid lot. Apply, N. M., 113 High Street, West Bromwich.

To be sold, the Fittings of a small Chemist's Business, consisting of one 12-foot run of drawers and two 6-foot runs, bevelled glass labels; 8-foot mahogany counter, fitted with nest of drawers; wall-case in mahogany, plate-glass front, mirrors at back; also about 10 dozen gold-labelled bottles; the whole entirely new; reasonable offers considered, or by valuation. Clark, Chemist, Cypress Cottage, Malvern Wells.

To be sold immediately, the fixtures and fittings of four first-class Chemists' Shops; including several ranges of mahogany-fronted drawers, fitted with glass labels; six massive mahogany dispensing screens with embossed mirror in centre; ten mahogany bent glass counter cases, fitted with sliding trays and serving shelf above; six mahogany counters, fitted with drawers; also a large quantity of wall cases. To be sold at a vast sacrifice, wanting room. Edwards & Fothergill, Old Haymarket, Liverpool.

ALL for £18, or separately at the prices named:—Large and imposing specie-jar on stand, total height 3 ft. 4 in., for 80s.; 3 swan-neck specie-jars on stand, total height 2 ft. 6 in., for 60s.; 1 swan-neck specie-jar, 1 ft. 6 in. high, with stands, rollers, and irons, 16s.; marble mortar (18 in.) and pestle, 25s.; drum-sieve, 60-hole, 6s.; wrought-iron root-onion, 13s.; 3-ring gas-burner, very powerful, 16s.; 2 Symon's patent tilts, with 4 compartments each, 40s.; plate-glass mirror, about 8 ft. by 22 in., 30s.; mahogany double steps, 10s.; 4 mahogany doors, glazed, 30s.; 3 large deal doors, glazed, 25s.; besides window-fittings and other articles; carriage and packing not included. To be seen at 160 Falcon Road, Clapham Junction.

By Order of the Trustees for the Debenture-Holders.

CALLINGTON UNITED MINES (LIMITED).

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE Receiver for the Debenture-Holders is prepared to Sell by Private Treaty, in one or more Lots, the whole of the following Important Mining Properties, comprising Vainable Arsenic, Tin, Copper, and Lead Mines, situated near Callington (R.S.O.), Cornwall, distant 10 miles from Tavistock, on the London and South-Western Railway, and the same distance from Saltash, on the Great Western Railway.

1. Holmbush Mine.—Clear of water to bottom level—viz., 190 fathoms below adit.

2. Kelly Bray Mine.—Clear of water to 70-fathom level below adit. These properties are held under separate leases, dated the 17th March, 1891, direct from the Duchy of Cornwall, for a term of twenty-one years from the 1st January, 1891, at a rent of £20 per annum and payment of certain royalties.

3. South Kelly Bray Mine.—Not working, and practically a virgin mine. Held under a lease, dated the 28th April, 1882, for twenty-one years from 25th December, 1881, at a rent of £30 and the payment of certain royalties.

4. Redmoor Mine.—Clear of water to bottom level, 125 fathoms below adit. Held under a lease, dated the 28th April, 1882, for a period of twenty-one years from the 25th of December, 1881, at a rent of £15 per annum and the payment of certain royalties.

5. Greenhill Arsenic and Brick Works.—With a complete plant for Arsenic refining, cooperage, stores, &c. This Frencold property, containing some 14 acres, subject, however, to the payment of a small customary rent-chg. of £8 5s., comprises:—(a) The Greenhill Arsenic Works, in thorough working order. (b) The Brick Works, with all necessary Machinery. (c) The Reservoir. (d) The Cottages.

6. Six Freehold Cottages and Plot of Building Land. situated close to the Holmbush and Kelly Bray mine, and within 200 to 300 yards from the Kelly Bray Railway Station.

All the above Mining Properties will be sold ready for immediate working, as they are all freed from water, and mining operations are still being carried on, but on a reduced scale.

They are connected with the Port of Calstock by the Mineral Line of the Plymouth, Devon, and South-Western Junction Railway, which in all probability will be extended to and become part of the London and South-Western Railway System. At Holmbush there are commodious Offices, with an excellent Dwelling-House in communication, and Two Cottages. At Redmoor there is also a Dwelling-House available for the Manager. The Mines produce Tin, Copper, Silver-Lead, and Arsenic.

The Plant and Machinery is all of the most complete character and in excellent condition.

Detailed particulars and an inventory of the Machinery may be had on application to Captain Bennett, Holmbush Mine, Callington (R.S.O.), Cornwall; or Mr. P. A. Latham, 15 St. Helens Place, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C., or to

WILLIAM THOBALD, C.A. (Theobald Brothers & Miall), Receiver for Debenture-Holders, 23 St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.

TO LET.

See Important Notice on First Page.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

LEEDS (Brigate).—To Let, in the very centre of this populous town, Stockrooms, from £1 per month; free from taxes. Further particulars, write Mosley, Rent Collector, 6 Wormald Row.

To Dentists.—To Let, Unfurnished Rooms, situated in the best part of a market town, near London. For terms please apply, E. J. W., c/o Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholemew Close, London.

CHEMISTS and Druggists.—Premises to be Let; busy London thoroughfare in midst of crowded neighbourhood; handsomely fitted; no premium or other outlay beyond purchase of small stock; good opportunity for beginner or branch; would suit medical practitioner able to devote few hours daily. Letters to B., 118 Stanhope Street, N.W., or personally by appointment after 6 p.m.

TENDERS.

See Important Notice on First Page.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

CROYDON, SURREY.—Messrs. Berdoe & Co. are instructed to Sell by Tender the old-established Light Retail and Dispensing Business, situated No. 197 St. James's Road, West Croydon; the shop is a very handsome corner, well fitted and stocked; occupies a good position in a main road; 9-roomed house, with long garden attached; returns are £600 yearly, at very profitable prices, and there is a good sale of Proprietary articles; sole cause of sale, purchased another business west of England; the business offers a good opportunity to anyone desirous of investing £300 to £400 in a genuine concern; vendor, being desirous of taking possession of his new business, is willing to sacrifice the goodwill: we are therefore prepared to receive tenders either in lump sum or by valuation; tenders received up to Saturday morning, December 3. Form, and full particulars on application to Messrs. Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, London, E.O.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

See Important Notice on First Page.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

APPRENTICE.—In good-class Dispensing establishment; excellent opportunity for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business; comfortable home. Apply, E. Pettinger, 30 Rosslyn Hill, or 49 High Street, Hampstead, London, N.W.

WANTED, at the West-end, Youth as Improver or Turnover Apprentice, of a year or two experience; indoors, but no salary for six months. Replies, stating age, height, and how long in the business, to W. O. & Co., c/o Messrs. Sanger, 429 Oxford Street, W. Must have passed Preliminary.

WELL-EDUCATED youth wanted as Apprentice, in a Light Retail and Dispensing business at Croydon; outdoors preferred; every opportunity for learning every branch of the business, including the sale of Photographic Requisites, and help given in preparing for the examinations. 234/20, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

See Important Notice on First Page.

3s. 6d. for fifty words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

JUNIOR Assistant; outdoors; state full particulars. Worsley, Chemist, Wigan.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted. Apply, A. H. Ellithorne, 8 York Place, Ball's Road, Birkenhead.

WANTED, an Assistant about 22, for first-class Dispensing business: outdoors. Cossley, Buxton, Derbyshire.

WANTED, a Junior Invoice Clerk. Write, stating experience and salary expected, to R. Sumner & Co., Liverpool.

WANTED, Junior Assistant. Applicants must state age, references, and salary required. Joe Todd (Limited), 76 English St., Carlisle.

WANTED, a qualified Junior (indoors); must have good references; salary commence £45. D. Phillips & Co., 215 Lewisham High Road.

WANTED, an Assistant, able to Extract and Prescribe. Apply, with usual particulars, enclosing photo (to be returned), to H. Litherland, Wigan.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted, immediately. Send reference, &c., to J. R. Priest, Chemist, Clifton Street, Cardiff. Vacancy for Appre-
ciation after Christmas.

WANTED, by second week in December, a good Junior. References and full particulars, also carte if convenient, to D. Smith, Market Place, Stroud, Gloucester.

JUNIOR Assistant for a Light Retail and Dispensing Business; short hours. Send usual particulars to Moore & Co., 28 Commercial Row, Pembroke Dock, South Wales.

ASSISTANT wanted, not under 22, for good-class Retail and Dispensing; indoors. Apply, stating age and other particulars, to Jarvis, Handsworth, Birmingham.

IMPROVER or Junior wanted, for putting up stock; 4 employed. Apply personally, between 11 and 6, F. W. Warren & Co., 340 Harrow Road, W. (opposite Lock Hospital).

MESSRS. HOOPER & CO., 55 Grosvenor St., W., require a qualified Assistant not under 23 years of age. State full particulars of age, height, experience, and salary required.

MANAGER wanted for a Branch; must be single, and well recom-
mended. Apply, with photo, stating age, height, and experience, to E. J. Kitson, City Drug Stores, Worcester.

WHOLESALE.—Assistant wanted for Wet Counter; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected. Address, Messrs. Roy-
hards & Branson, Wholesale Druggists, Leeds.

JUNIOR Assistant; indoors; aged about 20. Apply, with full par-
ticulars as to age, experience, references, salary, &c., to H. Hyatt (late Tomlinson & Hayward), 6 Hallgate, Lincoln.

DISPENSER required, with Irish qualifications, for the Dublin Branch of a large West-end establishment. Apply, by letter or personally, before 11 A.M., to Drug Department, 15 Regent Street, S.W.

WANTED, an Assistant in Light Retail and Dispensing business. Please state full particulars as to age, experience, salary, references, &c., and enclose photo, to Mr. H. Budecock, 101 High Street, Lymington, Hampshire.

COOD Junior Assistant wanted, immediately, for a Chemist's Business in Stamford; name salary (indoors), references, and particulars in first letter. Apply to W. Kemp & Son, Wholesale Druggists, Horncastle.

WHOLESAL.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent and trustworthy Assistant; one accustomed to the work preferred. Address, door, with full particulars, R. Martin & Co., 24 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

WHOLESALE Drug Trade.—Wanted, a Junior Invoice Clerk, accustomed to the trade, with a knowledge of Shorthand and Spanish preferred. Apply, by letter only, to Geo. Curling & Co., 30 St. Mary Axe, E.C.

IMEDIATELY (outdoors), qualified Assistant, to Manage a Branch; one with a knowledge of Homoeopathic Pharmacy preferred. State age, height, experience, and salary required, to E. Matcham, Chemist, Ipswich.

WANTED, immediately, a steady trustworthy Assistant of good appearance and address; accustomed to Mixed Country trade. Apply, stating age, height, salary, and reference, to T. Brown, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Lutterworth.

WANTED, immediately, a good Junior Assistant, not under 20 years: indoors; light trade; time for study. Apply, stating previous experience, references, salary required, enclosing c.d.v., to W. Jacobs, Medical Hall, Guildford, Surrey.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Continued.

JUNIOR, about 23, early in December; must be a good Dispenser, and of good character. State salary required and references. A Manager for a Branch will shortly be required. Apply, Wooster, 202 High Road, Chiswick.

IMMEDIATELY.—Good Junior for Branch in N.W. district; to board himself and sleep in; good Dispenser and Counterman required. Give experience and salary required to 234/16, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, immediately, for South Africa, a Laboratory Assistant; must have had good all-round experience, and be able to coat pills, and make all B.P. and other ordinary preparations. Apply, by letter, to 14, c/o Warner Bros., 131 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

WANTED, for London district, a Youth (shorthand and type writer) accustomed to Chemical trade, and having had some office experience. Apply, stating experience and salary, to "Sapolio," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

OUTDOOR Dispenser-Bookkeeper wanted by Surgeon; country practice near Nottingham; hours 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.; plenty spare time between; beginner not objected to. Address particulars and salary, "Alpha," c/o Fitzhugh, Long Row, Nottingham.

WANTED; Gentlemen calling on Aerated-water Makers and Confectioners over the whole of England and Scotland, to sell essences, colourings, cordials, &c., on commission; liberal terms to good men. Apply, 159/36, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

IMPROVER wanted in Mixed Country Business near Manchester; state age, height, experience, cause of leaving last situation, and salary required; must be willing, obliging, and energetic for brisk business. Send photo, if convenient, to J. Richardson, Chemist, Hadfield, Derbyshire.

A GOOD Dispensing Assistant, accustomed to London or South Coast business, with Major or Minor qualification preferred; kindly state age, height, salary, and last situation; letters not answered by return may be considered as declined. Gibbs & Gurnell, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

IMMEDIATE.—Assistant for small Wholesale, Retail, and Agricultural business; one accustomed to a little travelling preferred; qualification not necessary; salary and commission; plenty of scope for energetic man; East Sussex; no objection to married man. "Tarax," 22 Park Road, Hastings.

MANAGER, or Managing Assistant, wanted at once (indoors), in a large West-end Cash Drug Store; must have first-class references and experience of brisk Counter and Dispensing business. Apply, in first instance, stating fullest particulars, to X, Messrs. Hodgkinson & Co., 101 Whitecross Street, E.C.

JUNIOR (indoor); one accustomed to poor-class business; a slight knowledge of Prescribing necessary; preference given to one seeking a permanency; must be thoroughly steady, of business habits, and good references. Apply, with photo, to Horton, Chemist, Aston Road, Birmingham.

A QUALIFIED Assistant, well experienced; good Salesman and Prescriber essential; liberal terms to a conscientious gentleman desiring a permanency; very comfortable indoor quarters (married, without encumbrance, entertained). Apply, personally, to Ralph Hall, 552 Kingsland Road, N.E.

SEASIDE.—A Junior Assistant (indoors), accustomed to Prescribing and Dispensing, and usual Country Retail; one only kept; good references indispensable; hours 8 to 8.30, one hour recreation. State age, height, salary, and full particulars, with photo if convenient, to Augustine Worts, Chemist, Harwich, Essex.

ASSISTANT (under 35), requiring permanency, to manage Branch; General Retail, no heavy trade; must be well recommended as steady, industrious, trustworthy, and obliging. Reply, stating age and experience, and salary required, references and photo (to be returned), H. Hylton Taylor, Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough.

QUALIFIED Assistant; unmarried; outdoors; thoroughly well up in High-class Dispensing; for superior cash business in South London district; hours moderate. Apply, stating salary required, when at liberty, age, height, references, &c., and enclose photo (to be returned), Southern Drug Co. (Limited), Southampton.

A once, an active Junior Assistant (outdoors), of gentlemanly address, for good-class Family trade; must be a good Counterman, quick, and industrious, and have good references; one with a knowledge of the photo trade preferred. Apply, with full particulars of experience, Shillcock & Son, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bromley, Kent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

See Important Notice on First Page.

1s. for twelve words; 6d. for every six words beyond.

ASSISTANT; aged 25; 9 years' experience. Poultry, 3 Wyndham Street, W.

JUNIOR (19); 5 ft. 8 in.; 3½ years' experience. "Sarsa," 2 Lavan Street, Liverpool.

LOCUM-TENENS; aged 23; unqualified. J. S., c/o D. White, Thorpe Street, Glossop.

JUNIOR (21); 3 years' experience; height 6 ft. London. Barrett, Talley, Llandilo.

ASSISTANT, Dispenser, Bookkeeper; experienced; time for study. H., 210 Burdett Road, Bow.

ASSISTANT (25); 10 years' experience; good references. "Chemist," 50 The Parade, Leamington.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser, Accoucheur (registered). G. Hill, Lodge, High Street, Harlesden, N.W.

MANAGER; qualified; aged 25; abstainer. "Chemist," 20 Grimshaw Street, Darwen, Lancs.

ASSISTANT (31); good experience; abstainer; disengaged. E., 1 Bedford Place, Bournemouth.

TRAVELLER, calling upon Yorkshire Chemists and Grocers, is open for re-engagement. Burkitt, Ossett.

TURNOVER Apprentice seeks re-engagement; aged 17. Howarth, 9 Cluny Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

LOCUM-TENENS; disengaged Tuesday; registered; good references. "Esculap," 32 Laurel Grove, Penge.

IMPROVER; no salary; 12 months' experience. "Alpha," 32 Abbey Street, Denmark Road, Greenheys, Manchester.

LOCUM-TENENS required by a gentleman; qualified; the highest references. Address, L. A., 34 Gunter Grove, S.W.

AS Assistant or Manager; West-end experience; disengaged; qualified; aged 32. H. W., 127 High Street, Ramsgate.

DISENGAGED; unqualified; aged 32; best West-end and Store experience. W., The Rest, Clifton Road, Worthing.

MANAGER (qualified); 30; married; disengaged; highest references. Wadham, 38 Compton Road, Canonbury.

ASSISTANT; well up in first-class Dispensing and Retail, Prescribing, Extracting. W., 136 Uxbridge Road, W.

MANAGER; thoroughly competent; qualified; permanency desired. "Nemo," 2 Pixbolme Grove, Dorking.

JUNIOR (20); height 5 ft. 9 in.; London; part-time; first-class references; 4 years' experience. Breeze, Garth, Llanidloes.

DISPENSER to Surgeon or Chemist; experienced; highest references. "Dispenser," Woodlands, Abroaman, Aberdare.

TEMPORARY; disengaged; good references; varied experience; terms moderate. 162 Arkwright Street, Nottingham.

MANAGER; qualified; married; aged 29; comfortable permanency desired. "Chemist," Commerco Place, Purley, Surrey.

MANAGER (outdoors, or reside on); qualified; disengaged. 105/15, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

EMPLOYMENT wanted for intelligent youth, aged 16, son of Chemist, deceased; 3 years in shop. A. Squire, Swinefleet, Goole.

YOUTH seeks situation; Wholesale or Retail; 4 years in Retail; good character. Address, "Fab," 49 Barnsbury Street, Islington.

DISPENSER; Dispensary experience, and good-class practice; aged 27; excellent references. Norman, 8 Green Lanes, Penge, S.E.

MANAGER or Dispenser, Tooth-extractor; first-class experience; good reference. "Major," Trevough Cottage, Pulross Rd., Brixton.

JUNIOR (21), 5 years' experience, requires situation in London or town where classes are held; easy hours. D., 100 Brompton Road, S.W.

LOCUM-TENENS or Branch Manager; Family or Agricultural business; disengaged. P. D. S., 6 Thornton Square, Postgate, Hull.

MANAGER (Branch) or Assistant (outdoors); aged 31; qualified; best experience; Extract. "Statim," 1 College Street, Leigh, Manchester.

TWO Evenings a week (Minor); charge in absence of principals. "Medicus," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR; Dispensing or Retail; nearly 6 years' experience (6 months in London); 5 ft. 8 in.; London preferred. E., 378 Oldharbour Lane, Brixton.

BRANCH Manager or Traveller; experienced; registered; middle aged; good references. S. H., c/o Mr. Hardman, Chemist, Burley Road, Leeds.

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MANAGER or Locum; aged 38. "Chemicus," 3 Woburn Place, W.

MANAGER or Senior; outdoors; good experience. A. B., 33 Burton Crescent, W.C.

LOCUM-TENENS (35); qualified; abstainer; disengaged. "Minor," 8 Castle Street East, W.

OUTDOORS; first-class experience; good Salesman; aged 40. M., 217 Milkwood Road, S.E.

JUNIOR (21); 7 years' experience; good references and experience. Apply, Soanes, Hampton, Middlesex.

MANAGER; Prescribe, Dispense, Extract; town or Mixed country; married. "Rhei," 54 Rope Walk, Ipswich.

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ASSISTANT (22); tall; 5 years' experience; London preferred; unqualified. Wheelden, 83 Brompton Road.

BRANCH MANAGER (registered); thoroughly conversant with all departments. P., 27 Northcote Road, Wandsworth.

PRACTICAL man desires post in Laboratory; 6 years last situation, 4 previous. O. B., 65 Downham Road, Soutgate Road, N.

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JUNIOR (20); tall; disengaged; indoors; large town; good-class experience; time for study. "Oreata," 5 Kingsholm, Gloucester.

DISPENSER to Surgeon or Chemist; aged 25; experienced, neat, accurate; abstainer; unqualified; West-end preferred. "Alpha," 182 Uxbridge Road, W.

AS temporary Assistant; many years' experience in London and country; first-class references; disengaged. "Chemist," 54 Westgate Road, Hammersmith, W.

CHEMIST, open to Manage Branch; qualified, experienced; easy terms. Address, 233/30, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER or Traveller, for Mixed Country business; qualified; long and varied experience, in every branch of the trade. Q X., 24 Balby Road, Doncaster.

UNQUALIFIED (22); 5 ft. 9½ in.; West-end experience; good references; disengaged; London or suburbs; outdoors. Baker, 218 High Street, Brentford.

MANAGER (Branch); town and country experience; qualified; married; aged 27. "Colchicum," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR or Improver; 7 years' experience; London preferred; aged 22; moderate wage; disengaged. "Alfa," T. Etchells, Thorpe Street, Glossop, near Manchester.

MANAGER (Branch or a Department); retail or wholesale; disengaged; qualified; South or West preferred; aged 34; married. George A. Parkin, Chemist, York.

ASSISTANT (21), 6 years' experience, height 5 ft. 10 in., Teeth Extractor and Prescriber, desires engagement. John Cook, Mrs. Greig's, 3 Hermitage Terrace, Leith.

ASSISTANT (indoors); unqualified; salary no object; abstainer; time for study; large town preferred. "Alpha," c/o Mr. C. Page Dye, Central Pharmacy, Great Marlow.

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JUNIOR, aged 20, height 5 ft. 7 in., requires situation; in or out doors; 3 years' good experience; used to Stores; South Coast preferred. "Medicus," 126 Clapham Road, S.E.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; good Prescriber, Dispenser, and Tooth-extractor; aged 32; tall and of good address; disengaged. "Statim," 73 Evershot Road, Crouch Hill, N.

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ASSISTANT; 12 years' good London and country experience; good knowledge of Photography (amateur photographer); can speak French. "Pyro," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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SENIOR; active and industrious; outdoors; London preferred; good West-end experience; short hours; cash business. "Senior Idem," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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COMMISSION.—A Traveller, with a connection in Metropolis and Suburbs, in Drugs and Sundries, can add a good commission for articles in ready demand. Address particulars and districts to C., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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See Important Notice on First Page.

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A FIRM of Manufacturing Chemists, having several well-known preparations and a good connection throughout the Kingdom, are open to take up suitable lines, such as Paints, Special Oils, &c., that do not necessitate the travellers carrying heavy samples. Write to "Multum," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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THE BOTANICAL STUDENT'S SET OF MICROSCOPIC SLIDES

Illustr

DENAHEYER'S PEPTONOID

AND EXTRACT OF



PEPTONOID

MEAT COMPANY, LTD.,

WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

118 BISHOPSGATE ST. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

“DENAHEYER LONDON.”

DISCRIMINATE FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS!

between the fictitious nutritive value of such invalid foods as are mainly composed of Gelatine or the extractive matters of meat, or both, as many so-called peptones, meat essences, &c., are, and the true

STRENGTH OF MEAT,

which is not yielded by its GELATINE nor by its EXTRACTIVES, but by the ALBUMINOID matters it contains, and which, by Denaeeyer's process, are dissolved and converted by pepsine into a delightful and elegant preparation.

See THE LANCET, May 2nd; HOSPITAL GAZETTE, June 5th; CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 16th; ANALYST, May 1st, upon Mr. Denaeeyer's new method for the Analysis of Peptones, whereby the gelatine is capable of determination, whereas this body has hitherto been unavoidably included with peptone albumose by analysts.

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DENAHEYER'S LIQUID PEPTONATE OF IRON (1/6 per bottle).

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LESS USUAL DISCOUNT.

INVALID BOVRIL

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PER POT.

50 times more Nourishing than Meat Extract or Beef Tea.



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Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each.

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The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

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One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., and 5s. Tins.

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DO MUCH!!

TRY a Table-spoonful or two of EDWARDS' DESICCATED SOUP in any Soup you may be making in the usual way, and

The Result will Surprise You!

One Pound will make Six Quarts. It is unequalled for enriching all Gravies, Soups, Hashes, Stews, &c. Sold everywhere. Cookery Book, post free. Sole Proprietors—F. KING & CO., Limited, 3-6 Camomile Street, E.C.

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Because they have proven the claims *TRUE*, the demand for WYETH'S BEEF JUICE has become constant, and constantly increasing throughout Great Britain.

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3d. & 6d. PACKET CONFECTIONS.

PURITY CERTIFIED by Analytical
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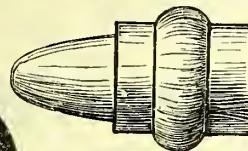
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GOOD
VALUEGOOD
VALUE

FIG. A.



FIG. B.



REVERSIBLE.

5/6
BOTTLE.

VASE.



PEDESTAL.

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MONA BOUQUET.

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Registered Trade Mark, "DOUGLAS PIER."

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Retail Prices, 1/-, 1/9, 3/6, 6/-, 7/6, 10/6 per Bottle.

ALSO 3d. SAMPLE BOTTLES.

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“TOP NOTE PRODUCERS.”

The immensely increasing demand for these Lozenges, and their wonderful popularity, is entirely due to their intrinsic merits, not only as producers of a fine clear voice, but as an effectual remedy for all Chest Affections; Sore Throats, arising from cold, seem to disappear as if by magic; Tickling in the Throat or Hoarseness is removed by allowing a few Lozenges to gradually dissolve in the mouth; indeed, Debility and Weakness of the Vocal Organs are unknown to those who regularly use these valuable Lozenges. Sold in 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2/9 Boxes.

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The most delightful and delicately perfumed Lozenge ever produced; have an immense sale.

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Packed in Tins, each containing 3 doz., 6 doz., or 12 doz. Cakes. Retailed at One Penny each.

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Contain Calomel, Jalap, and Santonine (flavoured with Raspberry), are palatable and very effective.

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Turney & Jackson

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Herschell, Dr. J. Muter, Dr.

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Barclay, F. R., & Co.

Bartlett, L. H.

Bratty & Hinchliffe (Lim.)

Bush, H. W., & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Gibson, H. & Sons

Hearn, E. A., & Co.

Isaacs & Co.

Johnsen & Jørgensen

Kilner Bros.

Leeds, H. & Co.

Sharp Brothers

Sawley, A. W.

"W" Brand Bottles"

Youldon, E.

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Evans, Sons & Co.

Parmenter, I. W., & Co. (Lim.)

Robinson & Sons

BRUSHES

Evans, Sons & Co.

BUNSEN BURNERS

Bersud & Co.

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Hewlett & Sons

Hoole, Tompsett & Co.

May & Baker (Lim.)

Symes & Co., Tyrer, T., & Co.

White, Alfred, & Sons

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Howards & Sons

May & Baker (Lim.)

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Hassall & Co. (Phospho)

COCAINE-HYDRO.

Howard & Sons

COCA WIN

Aimbrecht, Nelson & Co.

French Hygienic Soc.

Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)

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Cadbury Bros. | Christy & Co.

Howtree & Co.

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Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

Evans, Sons & Co.

Hooper, B., & Co.

Mason, C. E., & Co. (Lim.)

Richardson, John, & Co. (Leicester), Lim.

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Evans, Sons & Co.

Ferris, J. Moss, J., & Co.

CASTOR OIL

Allen & Hanbury (Fuerst Bros)

Christy & Co. (Aromaticum)

Greet, E. W., & Co.

The Lofoden Cod Liver Oil Co.

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May, Roberts & Co.

Sanger & Sons'

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Patent Voucher Cash Till Co.

(Lim.)

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Government Sanitary Co.

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Zimmermann, A. & M.

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Bramwell, E., & Son

Brunner, Mond & Co. (Lim.)

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson

Foster, J. & Son

Gould, J. Backhouse & Co.

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COCAINE-HYDRO.

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COCA WIN

Aimbrecht, Nelson & Co.

French Hygienic Soc.

Stephen Smith & Co. (Hall's)

COCOA & CHOCOLTE

Cadbury Bros. | Christy & Co.

Howtree & Co.

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CO. & LIVER OIL
Allen & Hanburys
Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.
Evans, Sons & Co.
Greft, R. W., & Co.
Hill, A. S., & Son
Hokin, Wilson & Co.
Loftthouse & Saltmer
Möller, P.
Smith, T. J.
Robinson & Co.
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Soltrop Bros.

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ESSENCES

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Himes, Dr.

Vaccine Association (Lys.)

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SECOND SEASON.**SOLPORT'S****"FURFELT"**

Made from the Softest Natural Undyed Lamb's Wool incorporated with the Fur of the Grey Coney, and adjudged by the Trade and its press to be

"AN IDEAL CHEST PROTECTOR."

N.B.—Buyers are cautioned to see that every Label bears our Registered Trade Mark as here figured.

PRICES:

No. 0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Single ...	5/6	6/6	9/-	12/-	15/6	20/-
Double ...	12/-	15/-	20/-	25/6	34/-	42/6
Vest Shape...	16/6	22/6	30/-	37/6	46/6	58/6

FURFELT**SOLPORT BROS.**

66 Shaftesbury St., New North Road,

LONDON, N.

AND OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Nov. 19, 1892

No Paraffin or other Dangerous Material used in the manufacture of Clarke's Lights.

CLARKE'S IMPROVED PANNIKIN (Registered)

For use with CLARKE'S "PYRAMID" NURSERY LAMPS.



By this invention any liquid food can be poured out or drunk without scum or grease passing through the spout, and prevents spilling when poured into a Feeding Bottle, so objectionable with all other Pannikins.

These Pannikins will fit all the old "Pyramid" Nursery Lamps, and can be purchased separately.

N.B.—Ask for Clarke's Pannikin, and see that his name and the registered number (Registered 91,241) is on the Pannikin, and Trade Mark "Pyramid."

Clarke's Patent "PYRAMID" Night Lights are the only Lights suitable for these Lamps.

CLARKE'S PYRAMID & FAIRY LIGHT CO., LTD.
WORKS—CRICKLEWOOD, N.W. SHOWROOM—31 ELY PLACE.

The New Registered Pannikin will fit all the old Nursery Lamps, and can be purchased separately.

“LANOLINE”

Every Chemist

SHOULD USE

“LANOLINE” AS AN OINTMENT BASE,

AS IT

never turns rancid;

admits of the admixture of any quantity of water;
confers stability and permanence on ointments prepared with it.

UNGUENTUM LANOLINI

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WHICH CONSISTS OF

“LANOLINE” and 30 per cent. of Soft Paraffin B.P.

UNGT. LANOLINI is comparatively inexpensive.

UNGT. LANOLINI is non-sticky.

TOILET “LANOLINE.”

A SUPERIOR PREPARATION FOR THE SKIN.

IN TUBES CONVENIENT FOR USE IN

SUNBURN, CHAFING, CHAPPING, REDNESS, AND
WRINKLING OF THE SKIN.

“LANOLINE” and its preparations, Soaps, Pomades, &c., can be obtained from

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

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"EUREKA" CHEST PROTECTORS.

Place your entire Season's Order with me.
BEST VALUE. BEST GOODS. MOST SALEABLE.

The "EUREKA" Medicated Pine Wool Felt. The Original Invention. Sixth Season.

Beware of Frauds and Imitations. The Genuine Label bears the Photograph of Inventor.

Sizes	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	POROUS AND WASHABLE.
Single	6/-	7/6	9/6	12/6	15/6	18/6	21/6	
Double	13/-	15/6	20/-	25/-	30/-	36/-	42/-	

Also SCARLET or WHITE, Best Quality, and NATURAL FUR-FLFT ditto.

Sizes	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Single	4/6	5/6	7/6	9/-	11/-
Double	10/6	12/-	16/-	21/-	26/-

Makers of every kind in various shapes—in CHAMOIS and FELT or FLANNEL.

Also Trusses, Elastic Hosiery, Abdominal Belts, Chest-expanding Braces, Galvano-Electric Belts and Corsets, Ear Caps for Children, Suspensory Bandages, Magnetic Appliances, &c.

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ESTABLISHED 1840. Telegrams—"ACME LONDON."

*Perry & Co's
Marking Ink
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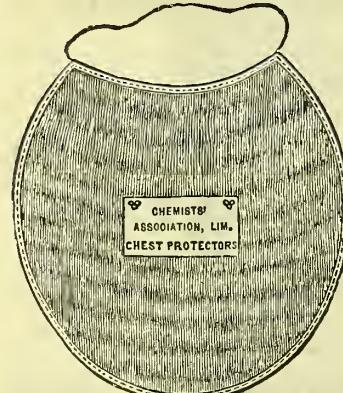
No Heat required. Turns Jet Black while the wording is being written. No necessity of exposing the marks to the air. The marks are black and permanent, even after a severe washing. Will not burn or injure the fabric.

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Single	..	5/6	6/3	7/8	9/-	11/6	15/-
Double	..	11/6	14/-	18/-	22/-	26/6	35/-
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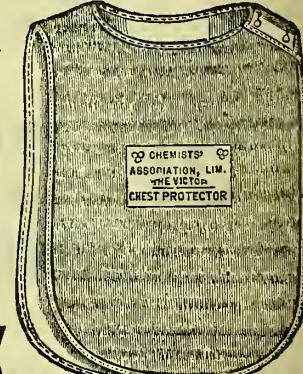
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"The Eclipse" {	—	19/3	26/-	34/6	43/-	53/-	62/-

CHAMOIS & FLANNEL—	Single	..	5/3	8/2	11/-	12/10	15/3	10/-	—
Double	..	—	19/-	23/9	29/6	36/-	46/-	—	..
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Subject to Special Discounts as under:—

X	5 per cent. on orders of less than £5 worth.
10 "	" £10 worth and upwards.
15 "	" £25 "
20 "	" £50 "



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LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S (as Illustration)

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Per doz.	7/6	11/6	13/3	19/-	22/-	28/-	42/-	47/-	53/-

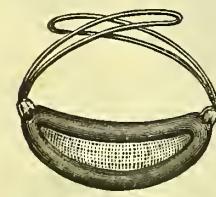
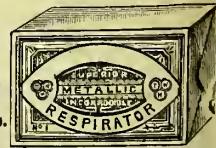
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10 "	" £5 worth & upwards.
15 "	" £25 "

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THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF FERROUS CARBONATE in the form of "Bipalatinoids" is certain, and the constipating effect usually resulting from the use of Blaud's Pills is entirely prevented. This is due to the salt becoming assimilated in the stomach on account of its pure unoxidised state, thus averting any astringent action upon the intestines.

WE THANK THOSE CHEMISTS who have co-operated with us in bringing the merits of the "Palatinoid" and "Bipalatinoid" form of medication prominently before the Profession. We shall be very pleased to forward to any enterprising Chemist who may apply literary matter for free distribution to his local Medical Men.

"PALATINOID" & "PALATINOID" "BI-PALATINOID" "BI-PALATINOID"
"BI-PALATINOID" OPENED. (FERROUS CARBONATE) (FERROUS PHOSPHATE)



Before immersion in water.

After three minutes' immersion in water at normal temperature of stomach.

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Patent Medicine Vendors,

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LOZENGES,

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CHEST PROTECTORS, RESPIRATORS,
AND OTHER**

WINTER SPECIALTIES

of the Best Quality at the Lowest Prices.

Illustrated Catalogue, also quotations for any of the above, sent post free upon receipt of Business Card.

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WARRICK'S
Real Floral FLAVOURS.
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 LILAC AND EAU DE COLOGNE PASTILLES.
 3/- per lb., richly labelled ; 4/- per dozen Boxes, gold embossed on calf.
 18 OLD SWAN LANE, LONDON, E.C.
BROTHERS.

STOCK KEPT IN LONDON.

SOZIO & ANDRIOLI

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1757.]

GRASSE (Alpes Maritimes), FRANCE.

Neroly, Lavender, Geranium, Orris, Patchouly, Thyme, Rosemary, Spike, Santal, &c.

CONCENTRATED PERFUMES.

CONCRETE ESSENTIAL OILS.

FLOWER POMADES at the highest possible Saturation. ROSE & ORANGE FLOWER
WATER, Sweet Almond Oil.

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TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.



Messrs. A. ROWLAND & SONS, Proprietors of Rowland's Macassar Oil, Kalydor, and Odonto, have had designed for them a new and beautifully-coloured

SHOW-CARD

after the style of the illustration in this advertisement, and will be glad to send one to any Chemist or Druggist, Free of Cost, who will send his Name and Address, or if residing out of England, the address of any wholesale house to whom it may be sent for enclosure. Also Dummies of all three articles, to save the real articles from being soiled by exposure in the window or show-case. These cards are of the same design as those sent out in May, June, and October, 1892, so those Chemists who have already had one will probably not require another.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

A

WELL TRIED AND UP-TO-DATE PREPARATION.

KEPLER SOLUTION.

Syn. : Solution of Cod-Liver Oil in Kepler Extract of Malt.

The Kepler Solution of Cod-Liver Oil in Extract of Malt is vastly superior to plain cod-liver oil and all emulsified forms of the oil, for the simple reason that

THE COD-LIVER OIL IS ACTUALLY IN A STATE OF SOLUTION,

unlike the ill-prepared emulsions of an earlier era. Not only so, but this intimate association is made still more valuable by the fact that while the Malt places the Cod-liver oil in the most favourable condition for its digestion, it actually assists that process by the stomach, and materially helps in its assimilation. Since 1886, when most of the leading medical journals expressed themselves in very pronouncedly favourable terms upon the merits and superiority of the Kepler Solution, we have endeavoured in every possible way not only to keep up its reputation, but even to improve upon it. That the oil in our preparation is in a state of solution is a fact beyond all cavil, and this is more observable since we have produced the improved Kepler Malt Extract. But even when the preparation was far from the point of perfection to which it has now been brought an eminent analyst had declared before the Society of Analysts that the observations and results (which he detailed) render it impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that the Kepler Mixture of Cod-liver Oil in Malt Extract is not an emulsion, but that its constituents are in a condition of more intimate admixture—namely, that of Solution. Kepler Solution is Cod-liver Oil in association with a food rich in other highly nutritive principles, tissue-forming material, and force-producers, all ready for assimilation. To relish oils and obtain the fullest benefits from them, they should be incorporated with other foods. "Professor Hugo Kronicker once illustrated this to me very strikingly," writes Dr. Lauder Brunton. "He said, suppose you get a piece of butter and are asked to make a sandwich; would you take the whole of the butter, spread it out on one slice of bread, and then put the other (unbuttered) slice on the top of it? If you did your sandwich would not be half so palatable as if you had divided your butter, spread it on both slices, and then put them both together." This will illustrate the advantage of the minute subdivision of particles of the oil as in the Kepler Solution, which, for palatability, easy assimilation, and nutritive value, is the choicest and most effective form in which Cod-liver Oil can be offered to a patient.

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AWARDS AND

APPOINTMENTS

TO DATE:

Diploma d'Honneur, Rosendael, 1891. Diploma Royal Naval Exhibition, 1891. Sole Contractors to "VENICE IN LONDON," 1892: Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.; Messrs. Donald Cargie & Co., Cunard Line, White Star Line; and a Principal Railway and Steamship Lines, Hotels, and Restaurants.

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KING OF NATURAL TABLE WATERS. Charged Entirely with its own Natural Gas.

PREVENTS GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND INDIGESTION.

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This Report, which contains a number of delicate and interesting analyses, a full description of the Spring, method of bottling, &c., at Zollhaus, Germany, together with numerous press notices, public and private testimonials, &c., will be sent to any part of the world, post free, on receipt of address.

"We consider that 'Johannis' is unsurpassed, and we believe that all who try it will hold the same opinion."—*Medical Annual*, 1892.

"The water mixes well with wines and spirits, the peculiar softness which the natural gas lends to the taste rendering it admirably adapted for the purpose."—*The Lancet*, 1891.

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ESTABLISHED 1859 AS A MONTHLY. SINCE MARCH, 1886,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCH OFFICE, FINK'S BUILDINGS, MELBOURNE,
AUSTRALASIA.

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Summary.

C.A.M.W.A.L. SHAREHOLDERS met on Thursday, and we report the proceedings.

MR. MOSS reports very satisfactorily on the analytical competition. The last of the series for the special prize is now announced.

WE give a dozen portraits of pharmaceutical mayors. To these we add further particulars of municipal honours conferred on members of the drug-trade.

MR. JOHN SILVER, the patent-medicine proprietor who mysteriously disappeared some time ago, has now turned up, and there was a meeting of his creditors on Thursday.

THE Oldham Coroner has made some pertinent remarks regarding the sale and use of infants' cordial. His remarks being based on a case before him in which cordial was sold by a grocer.

PROFESSOR CHARTERIS, of Glasgow, has laid before the North British Branch his views regarding the revision of the British Pharmacopoeia. He advocates a large number of deletions, but the meeting was not quite in sympathy with him.

THE REGISTERS of pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists are being revised, and we give three pages of names which will be struck off unless the persons named, or

any who know them, inform Mr. Bremridge where they reside, if alive. The list should be carefully scrutinised by all.

"PYN-KA" has been in Court on a motion to restrain W. B. Fordham & Son (Limited) from selling as "Pyn-Ka" any article not made by the Pyn-Ka Syndicate (Limited). This the defendants agreed to do, and it appeared that only in one instance had a clerk of Messrs. Fordham's used the word "Pyn-Ka" on an invoice.—The Court of Appeal has decided against the Apothecaries' Society in the Derby case. In this the Society sought to have imposed upon an unregistered person who acted as an apothecary a fine for each time he prescribed, but the County Court Judge inflicted only one fine, and the Court of Appeal holds that acting as an apothecary is a continuous course of conduct, requiring only one fine.—The Pharmaceutical Society have recovered six fines of 5*l* each from an unqualified person for keeping open-shop for the sale of poisons. This being the Judge's first case, he took Mr. Flux's word for it that the whole of the penalties could be imposed. The defendant did not appear, but it was stated that he was an old offender. The decision is noteworthy in view of the preceding case.

Next Week.

Secretaries of Associations and Societies should give the Editor post-eas*t* notice of meetings to be held, and the business to be transacted thereat, by Wednesday of the week before.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21.—Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. "The Generation of Light from Coal-gas," by Professor Vivian B. Lewes.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.—Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. "Cremation as an Incentive to Crime," by Mr. F. Seymour Haden, F.R.C.S.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24.—Dundee Chemists' Assistants' Association, at 9.15. Mr. Wm. Mair on "The Botany of the Minor Schedule."

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24.—Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, at 7 P.M. "Photography, Past and Present," by Mr. E. Colley.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24.—Chemists' Assistants' Association, 103 Great Russell Street, W.C., at 9. "The Pharmacy of the Minor Syllabus," by Mr. Joseph Ince.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24.—Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society, at 8.30 P.M. Dr. J. R. Logan on "Cells and Protoplasm," with lime-light illustrations.

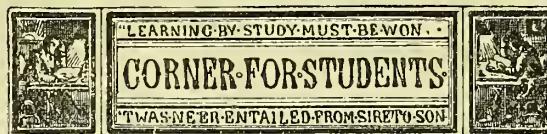
"The Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom."

2s. 6d. ; post free, 2s. 9d.

This book is now ready. It is thoroughly valuable to all connected with pharmacy, and we have received highly complimentary notes regarding it from several gentlemen who take a special interest in pharmacy. The following reviews have appeared:—

From the office in London of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST comes a handbook of "The Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom." The book, which has no author's name attached to it, gives the statutes, the parliamentary discussions on the Acts of 1868 and 1869, and notes of the decisions. It will thus meet all the necessities of students preparing for the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Societies, for which purpose it appears to have been designed. But there is no reason why, convenient and comprehensive as it is, the book should not prove useful to a wider body.—*Scotsman*.

This work supplies an admirable summary of the history of legislation in regard to the practice of pharmacy in the United Kingdom together with a record of the interpretations of the statutes which have been arrived at in the Courts and by other means. It is excellent in plan and well written.—*Freeman's Journal*.



CONDUCTED BY RICHARD J. MOSS, F.C.S., F.I.O.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

WE shall revert again to the examination of salts, and the subject of the next analysis will be a mixture of not more than three salts. The mixture must be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, and the reports sent in must show, not only that certain substances are present, but that they are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture will be received up to Wednesday, November 23, and the samples will be forwarded immediately.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, December 3. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected; in this list any substance regarded as an impurity should be distinguished from the chief constituents of the salts present in the mixture.

REPORTS.

The subject of the last exercise was an alloy, or, rather, amalgam, the composition of which, omitting fractions, was—

Hg	64
Zn	32
Cu	
Ag	2
	100

The only impurity present in notable quantity was iron. The number of packets sent to applicants was sixty-five, and the number of reports received was forty-four. The failures in the detection of the several constituents were:—Copper, 18; silver, 16; zinc, 8; mercury, 1.

In the analysis of any substance containing metals precipitated from an acid solution by sulphuretted hydrogen, it is always important to ascertain whether copper is present before the sulphates are treated with ammonium sulphide. As a general rule copper, even in small quantities, reveals itself at an early stage in the analysis. The colour of the compound, the coloration of a bead before the blowpipe or the coloration of the flame, the production of a coloured metallic bead by ignition with a reducing agent or charcoal, or the colour of the solution of the substance under examination, are amongst the chief indications of its presence which copper is likely to afford. In the present case it was the green colour of the nitric-acid solution of the amalgam that first suggested the probable presence of copper. Knowing that this metal was likely to be present, the sulphides should not have been treated with ammonium sulphide, as copper sulphide is by no means insoluble in that reagent. The best reagent to employ as a solvent of the sulphides of arsenic, antimony, and tin was sodium sulphide. But now another difficulty arises. That mercury was present was obvious from the very beginning, as the metal was easily obtained as a sublimate when the amalgam was heated in a tube. Mercuric sulphide is somewhat soluble in sodium sulphide, so this solvent was also open to objection. Further difficulties arose from the presence of mercury: several of its salts interfere with the precipitation of silver as chloride. Under these circumstances the best way of

proceeding was to get rid of the mercury altogether by strongly heating the amalgam. When the residue left after the mercury was expelled was dissolved in nitric acid, the solution diluted, and hydrochloric acid added, the precipitate produced was easily recognised as silver chloride. The only metal to be precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen was copper, and then the solution contained only zinc and a trace of iron—two metals widely distinct in their analytical reactions. The only objection to this mode of procedure was the possibility of overlooking arsenic; but it was evident from the preliminary examination that arsenic was not present in notable quantity, and it was easy to make a special search for it by submitting a small portion of the amalgam to any of the tests depending upon the production of arseniuretted hydrogen.

Last month we had an illustration of the advantage to be derived in the analysis of an alloy from the production of insoluble oxides by the action of nitric acid; this month we see that an analysis may be greatly simplified by taking advantage of the volatility of a constituent.

PRIZES.

The first prize for the best analysis has been awarded to **GEORGE VOGT**, 8 Serpentine Terrace, Kendal, Westmoreland.

The second prize has been awarded to **S. STEPHENS**, Milnsbridge.

Marks Awarded for Analyses:—

Geo. Vogt (1st prize)	100	Cogito	75
S. Stephens (2nd prize)	93	Danwer	75
H. Bowden	98	Ozone	75
KC _Y	97	A. Bunsen	75
Acidulous	97	Pepsine	74
R. B. Carnegie	93	Moyhitt	73
Bee Gee	96	Percy Harris	70
Walton Porter	95	G. H. H.	70
Bynol	93	Flamma	68
A. Lander	93	J. Rose	65
Cymro	90	Tyro	63
Belladonna	90	C. E. Ashby	60
Zirconium	90	M. M.	60
A. Howard	90	Phenol Phthalein	5
Ornum	88	Sunland	5
F. F. A. Tunbridge	85	Schizocarp	50
J. A. Harc	85	H. F.	45
Ulexine	80	Anonymous	30
Wales	79	W. Hood	30
Verax	78	Sapientia	30
H. McL. R.	77	Victory	25
Excelsior	76	F. W. G.	25

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Prizes.—The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book they select, and stating how they wish it forwarded.

Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half a guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as second prize.

Note.—All communications should include the names and addresses of the writers.

S. STEPHENS.—There is not much gained by determining the specific gravity, especially when the alloy is not quite homogeneous, and contains cavities.

H. BOWDEN.—Lead might have been present in notable quantity, and yet escape precipitation as chloride.

ACIDULOUS.—The character of the sublimate formed when the alloy was heated in a tube should have been noted.

BEE GEE.—It is better to arrange your notes in a tabular form. With such an arrangement it is difficult to tell what solution and what precipitate you refer to.

BYNOL.—Unless special precautions are taken to employ pure reagent you cannot attach much importance to the detection of minute traces of arsenic.

A. LANDER.—See remarks to "Bynol."

CYMO.—If the precipitations had been complete in the early stages of the analysis, there would not have been the slightest precipitate with sodium phosphate.

ULEXINE.—It was important to observe the colour of the nitric-acid solution of the alloy. The blue colour of the solution obtained by treating the sulphides with nitric acid and adding ammonia in excess was quite conspicuous.

WALES.—It is not improbable that you failed to precipitate the copper as sulphide. Owing to the large quantity of mercury present a good deal of sulphuretted hydrogen was required.

H. MC L. R.—If much ammonium sulphide were used as a solvent, the copper sulphide might have been completely dissolved, as it is by no means insoluble in that reagent. On adding hydrochloric acid to the solution, the sulphur which separated would be orange-coloured from the presence of copper sulphide.

VERAX.—A considerable excess of ammonium hydrate was required to dissolve the zinc hydrate. You did not employ a sufficiency, hence the white precipitate which you took for aluminium hydrate.

EXCELSIOR.—Owing to the presence of mercury, it is quite possible that you failed to precipitate the silver as chloride.

COGITO.—We tried the experiment you made for the detection of silver and obtained a copious precipitate of silver chloride.

A. BUNSEN.—See remarks to "Ulexine." If your work was done by artificial light the colour might have escaped observation.

PEPSINE.—The presence of mercury explains the complete solution of the alloy in nitrohydrochloric acid; with less nitric acid the silver chloride would have remained undissolved. The transition of colour from orange to black is characteristic of the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on the solution of a mercuric salt. The orange-coloured precipitate at first produced consists of a compound of mercuric chloride with mercuric sulphide.

MOYHITT.—Your report did not give a sufficiently clear account of the work done. It does not seem to have occurred to you that the white precipitate insoluble in nitric or hydrochloric acids might have been silver chloride.

G. H. H.—Your analysis was not systematic, though your results were not far astray in this case. The method you employed—or rather absence of method—could not be successfully applied to the analysis of alloys generally. You omitted a most important part of the analysis—proof that the metals detected were the only metals in the alloy.

PLAMMA.—Your report was very incomplete; you should have stated the inference drawn from each reaction you observed. [A tabular statement of results has many advantages.

J. ROSE.—If you had dissolved in nitric acid the residue left from the ignition of the alloy in a crucible, you would have found that the solution was green, thus pointing to copper; and it gave a precipitate with hydrochloric acid, soluble in ammonium hydrate, thus indicating silver.

TYRO.—If you had passed a sufficiency of sulphuretted hydrogen through the solution, the precipitate would have become quite black. See remarks to "Pepsine."

M. M.—There must have been free hydrochloric acid in the solution from which you failed to precipitate the zinc as sulphide. The supposed manganese sulphide ought to have been tested for manganese by fusion in a bead of sodium carborate and nitrate.

PHENOL PHTHALEIN.—It is better to draw up your report in a tabular form. When describing the results obtained with a group reagent, rule off a narrow column to the left for notes about the precipitate, or the inferences drawn if there is none, and a wide column to the right for notes about the treatment of the filtrate. When the next group reagent is added, the latter column should be subdivided in the same way. The composition you assigned to the alloy would not account for the green solution obtained with nitric acid.

SUNLAND.—In latter part of remarks to M. M.

SCHIZOCARP.—Do you not think the occurrence of a nitrite and a sulphite in a metallic alloy extremely unlikely? When you were doubtful as to whether the coloration you observed on heating the supposed zinc oxide with cobalt nitrate corresponded with that given by a zinc compound, your proper course was to prepare some zinc oxide and try the same experiment with it.

ANONYMOUS.—Next time you must not forget to sign your report and give your address.

W. HOOD.—The precipitate which you mistook for manganese hydrate consisted of zinc hydrate, and if it did not dissolve in solution of sodium hydrate it was because you did not use enough of the reagent.

SAPIENTIA.—It would appear that you did not use enough sulphuretted hydrogen to precipitate the heavy metals as sulphides. The only way to insure that you have used enough of the gas is to filter a portion of the solution, dilute it, warm, and pass more gas through it for a short time. The dilution is important, as sometimes (with antimony, for example) an excess of free acid will seriously interfere with the production of the sulphide.

VICTORY.—It is difficult to understand how you could have heated the alloy in a test-tube without noticing that mercury sublimed.

F. W. G.—You will probably be more successful the next time, as the exercise will not be quite so difficult.

HALF-YEARLY PRIZE.

The following are the first twelve competitors in the special prize competition. It will thus be seen that W. Hood and H. F. on the monthly returns give place to A. Howard and "Ornum."

Walton Porter ..	..	..	471	Bee Gee ..	..	..	..	448
A. Lander ..	..	..	466	H. Bowden ..	..	..	..	441
Belladonna ..	..	..	462	Danwer ..	..	..	..	424
Zirconium ..	..	..	460	Ulexine ..	..	..	..	421
J. A. Hare ..	..	..	458	A. Howard ..	..	..	..	420
John ..	..	..	456	Ornum ..	..	..	..	417

English News.

Notts Chemists Preparing.

Under the auspices of the local Chemists' Association a very successful soirée and smoking-concert was held last Friday evening at the Eagle Restaurant, Nottingham. Mr. W. H. Parker presided, Mr. R. H. Beverley was in the vice-chair, and Mr. E. E. H. Turton, who acted as honorary secretary *pro tem.*, had provided an exceptionally good entertainment contributed to by amateurs and professionals. With a few more evenings of the same kind before next August, Notts chemists will beat the record in B.P.C. smoking-concerts.

Carbolic-acid Poisoning.

William Brown, a Troutbeck labourer, aged 44, reached home drunk, one night recently, went to bed, and during the night got up and drank some carbolic acid. He died, but the coroner's jury could not decide whether by accident or not.

An Explosion.

By an explosion of a bottle in Mr. Gouldbonne's pharmacy, Pridehill, Shrewsbury, a young lad employed in the shop has been rather badly injured about the head and face, and an assistant also slightly injured.

Not the Right Oil.

At the South Shields Police Court, last week, Mr. John B. Hudson, chemist and oilman, Hebburn was charged and fined 10s. and costs, under the Food and Drugs Act, for selling olive oil which Mr. Stock, the county analyst, proved to be cotton-seed oil. For the defence it was stated that the whole thing was a mistake on the part of the importers, a letter from whom to that effect was produced. The Bench said they were of opinion that it was not Mr. Hudson who was most to blame.

The "American Doctors."

William H. Hale, whose achievements as a doctor, in Dublin, Liverpool, and elsewhere, have already been referred to in this journal, came before the Liverpool Magistrate on Friday last week, on a charge of fraud, and the case occupied the whole day. The witnesses examined were chiefly "patients," who had paid fees of 10s. to 5l. 5s. Hale professes to be a diplomate of the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati. One of the "patients" was Mr. Alexander Smith, physician and surgeon, 12 Parliament Street, Dublin, who passed himself off as a farmer, and in whom Hale diagnosed catarrhal deafness, thickening of the drum of the ear, and congestion of the middle ear. Hale also placed a Hollis speculum on Mr. Smith's tongue, looked down his throat, and said he had acute laryngitis. He also put his hand to his eye, looked at it, and exclaimed, "Wasted." There was nothing the matter with Mr. Smith; but he paid 10s. 6d. for the consultation. Mr. Edward Davies, analytical chemist, Liverpool, let some light into the medicine which Hale gave his patients. A mixture given to Mr. Smith was little else besides water. There was a small quantity of morphia, and a little yellow vegetable substance. In a bottle supplied to another "patient" was a small quantity of an alkaline carbonate, and a trace of arsenic. A third bottle contained a yellow turbid liquid leaving about $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of residue per oz., and was an infusion of some drug. The bottle which a Mrs. Davies received was strongly acid, the residue being nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain to the fluid ounce. There was a very minute quantity of sulphate of magnesia, and a

trace of a bitter alkaloid. Hale was committed for trial, and was allowed bail in two串ties of 1,000l. each, and prisoner himself in 1,000l.

A Doctor's Suicide.

Dr. H. G. B. Harris, who attended "Ruby Russell," the mistress of Dr. Heron, in her last illness, was formerly in practice in Scarborough, but lately he has been acting as a *locum-tenens*, and it was in that capacity that he attended Ruby Russell. She was his last patient. The poor man, thoroughly broken down and impecunious, committed suicide in a West Croydon temperance hotel on Thursday last week. In a letter addressed to the Coroner he said, "I have taken my life by hypodermic injection of morphia. . . . I had 2 drachms in a bottle, so I hope you will not order a *post-mortem*." He was 54.

Disturbing a Frontage.

An inspector of the Local Government Board has been making inquiries at Abingdon regarding a proposed exchange with Mr. W. F. Smith, chemist and druggist there, of certain corporate land. The proposal is to widen the High Street by 9 feet, to which extent Mr. Smith has agreed to set back his frontage, he getting a corresponding advantage and 150l.

The Sale of Infants' Cordial.

Dr. Thomsou, the Coroner for Oldham, held an inquest on Tuesday and Thursday last week regarding the death of the 4-days-old illegitimate child of a cardroom worker, to whom infants' cordial had been administered, and which the doctor called in said had caused death. In opening the case, the Coroner stated that the cordial appeared to be retailed in considerable quantities by a shopkeeper in Rippenden Road, and at the adjourned inquiry he added that the mixture was not a patent medicine. If it contained poison it could only be sold by registered chemists and druggists. His own experience of these infants' cordials—which were very much alike—was that all of them contained narcotics, chiefly laudanum in small quantities. He had spoken about the matter with a well-known chemist in the town, and he assured him that the mixture was valued for its soothing properties. He thought this subject was an important one, and in his own opinion he did not think the sale of these things should be left in the hands of people who knew nothing about drugs. He did not blame the shopkeeper in this instance, because he believed that he and others were acting innocently in the matter, and did not know that they were doing wrong. He thought they would all agree that if there was a narcotic in this mixture, and it was the habit for unskilled people to sell pennyworths in cups and glasses, without any label or instructions whatever, of these most dangerous drugs, that something should be done to check the practice. In the course of the evidence it transpired that a teaspoonful of the cordial had been given to the infant. John Greaves, 107A Rippenden Road, who sold it, said that he was a grocer, but had previously been a minder and overseer in a mill. The quart bottle of mixture produced was the bottle from which he sold a pennyworth to a married sister of the infant's mother about five weeks ago. He gave $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for 1d., and put it into a cup or glass which she brought. He never labelled the cordial, and knew of the dose from experience with his own children, and from what the man who sold it to him told him. He had sold this mixture for the last fourteen years at the rate of about 1 lb. in five years. He produced a letter from the vendor saying that the mixture contained no opium or preparation of opium in the least degree.

William Bowker, Yew Tree House, Radcliffe, stated that he was a registered chemist and druggist, and was also in the wholesale trade. He admitted selling the cordial to the last witness. The chief ingredient was oil of aniseed, together with treacle, sugar, sassafras, and boiling water. There was no preparation of opium or other narcotic in the cordial. He did not sell very much of it, and the trade in this line had greatly decreased during late years.

The Coroner, on hearing this evidence, suggested, and the jury concurred, that the inquest should be adjourned for a week, the mixture in the meantime to be submitted to Mr. Esconet for analysis.

Theft of Condy's Fluid.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on Monday, William Brown, 30, a packer, was charged with being concerned with another man, not in custody, in stealing, on July 28, ten gross of Condy's Fluid, value 50l., from 67 Turnmill Street, the property of Messrs. Condy & Mitchell (Limited). John Dare, 32, provision dealer, 47 Spencer Street, Goswell Road, was charged with feloniously receiving, between October, 1891, and September last, eighty gross of Condy's Fluid, value 400l. For the prosecution it was stated that Brown had been a packer with the prosecutors for the past eleven years, and great confidence had been reposed in him. He had sometimes worked till late at night, and had on those occasions been allowed charge of the keys of the warehouse, and the sole custody of the premises. Since September, 1891, the firm had lost 600l. worth of Condy's Fluid, eighty gross of which had, it was alleged, been traced to the premises occupied by the prisoner Dare. In September a man named Gillies was sentenced to penal servitude for robberies, and during his trial it was ascertained that he had sold ten gross of Condy's Fluid, which he had feloniously obtained, though he was not convicted on that charge. Brown, in the same month, was suspected by the prosecutors of implication in the robberies and was discharged by them. Gillies since then had given some information which led to the arrest of the prisoners. It was further alleged that Dare had sold to London and provincial druggists Condy's Fluid at 5s. 6d. to 6s. a dozen, whereas the lowest wholesale price charged by the prosecutors was 7s. 4d. per dozen. Mr. Mitchell, partner in the firm, and Detective Inspector Davidson having given evidence, the prisoners were remanded.

Was it 900 Nitre?

A quarryman was found in the streets of Llanllyfni the other day hopelessly intoxicated. He had imbibed rather freely of spirits of nitre, which he had purchased from a chemist. When taken before the Magistrates he was cautioned and ordered to pay costs.

A Dishonest Assistant.

At the Accrington Police Court last week, William Cox, a chemist's assistant, was charged with stealing, in January last, 36l. from Mr. Parkinson, chemist, Nelson, with whom he was then employed. Since that time he had been to Scotland and other parts of the country. He was apprehended in the Accrington neighbourhood, and at first gave the name of Harrison. Prisoner admitted the theft, and said he intended paying his master back. The Nelson police now have him.

Sale of Patent Medicines.

The first general meeting of the members of the Patent Medicine Vendors' Defence Association (Limited) was held at Manchester on Thursday evening, November 10. The balance-sheet was read, and auditors elected for the ensuing year. Progress was also reported, and future procedure decided upon.

Mr. W. J. Leggett, of Liverpool, read a paper of interest on the above question, and put in several letters received by him from the manufacturers of these medicines, the tenor of which brought forth spontaneously a guarantee of further substantial financial assistance from the members present.

Festive.

The employés of Messrs. W. Kemp & Son, wholesale druggists, Hornastle, dined together at the Roduey Hotel in that town on Monday evening. Mr. H. W. Kemp presided, and in the course of the evening, when responding to the toast of the firm, he mentioned that the volume of increased trade done since the last annual dinner had been exceedingly satisfactory. There were several other toasts. The evening was a very pleasant one.

The Western Chemists' Association (of London) is a model organisation in some respects. The members had a dinner on Wednesday night in the Queen's Saloon of the Holborn Restaurant, and a CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST man went to see what he could pick up, but he was not long there when he found that the social element was the strong feature of the Association. In the circumstances he settled down to enjoy himself, and succeeded in forgetting that the morrow was

ublishing-day. Mr. Martindale is President of the Association, but he has been recruiting in the sunny South this past month, and as the members hoped to peptonise before he came back, Mr. H. Long took his place as chairman. Mr. John Mathews, Mr. Frederick Andrews, and Mr. Arkinstall were at the spur tables. There were over sixty present. Even when the speeches came on it was difficult to recognise the fact that this was a public dinner, for Mr. F. Andrews, the treasurer of the Association, responding to the toast of the evening, said that people wondered why they saw so little about the Association in the public Press, but the fact was that they were a social body; they liked to meet and discuss things quietly, without fuss, but with much pleasure and profit. And they had succeeded in that, for the Association was prospering well. Next came the "Medical Profession," to which Dr. A. P. Luff responded—his time was worth a guinea a minute, said Mr. Long; we had three guineas' worth, and it was worth the money—right, sparkling, and deprecatory of the *noli me tangere* selling which is too common in the drug-trade. The chairman also gave the "Pharmaceutical Society"—our *alma mater*, said he—with a special compliment to Mr. Bremridge, who, with Mr. E. N. Butt, responded. Then he himself was pasted by Mr. Urwick. There were some good songs by Mr. Emile Déplancbe, Mr. Charles Peerless, and Mr. Arthur Wilson.

A New York Chemist in Trouble.

At the Marblebone Police Court on Thursday, Arthur Lincoln, aged 29, a chemist, who said he came from Broadway, New York, was charged with stealing a handbag and its contents, worth 2*l.* 10*s.*, from a second-class railway carriage at Euston station the previous day. A railway detective saw him hovering about, and take the bag. He asked him to explain, when prisoner stated that he was waiting for a gentleman. But as the bag turned out to be quite another person's, Mr. Lincoln had to face the magistrate, to whom he protested against the great indignity to which he was put, and the Magistrate responded by remanding him.

Profits on a Chemical Invention.

In the Westminster County Court on Tuesday, the case of Bowles *v.* Terret was before his Honour Judge Bayley on a judgment summons applying for the committal of the defendant for non-payment of a judgment debt of 2*l.* for goods supplied to him. The plaintiff's representative stated that the defendant Mr. Richard Terret was the proprietor of a very successful chemical preparation which was very largely advertised and out of which he no doubt made a considerable sum of money. He had a place of business at 9 Hillsace, Oxford Street, and judging from outward appearances could very well afford to pay this judgment debt. He had been frequently applied to for the money but all to no purpose. For the defence it was contended that the defendant had not been able to pay the money, owing to the slackness of trade, and an offer was made of 1*l.* a month. His honour said he thought the defendant ought to pay more than that, and made an order for payment of 5*l.* a month.

Society of Arts.

The 139th session of this Society was opened on Wednesday evening with an address from Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P., Chairman of the Council, who spoke of the prospects of the session, and of the part which the British Empire is to take at the Chicago Exhibition. Thereafter Sir Richard distributed the Society's silver medals, amongst the recipients, being the following gentlemen, for the persons of which the titles are appended to their names:—Professor Silvius P. Thompson, F.R.S., "Measurement of uses"; G. H. Robertson, F.C.S., "Secondary Batteries"; Professor Vivian B. Lewes, "Spontaneous Ignition of Coal, & its Prevention"; Captain W. de W. Abney, C.B., F.R.S., "Colour Blindness"; F. E. Ives, "Composite Heliochromy"; J. Augustus Voelcker, "The Agricultural Needs of India."

Bristol Medical School.

On Wednesday Sir Andrew Clark, President of the Royal College of Physicians, opened the new buildings of the Medical School, and in the course of his address mentioned some of the possibilities of experimental research living animals (for which there is no provision in the

school). By experimental research, he said, they had discovered the conditions for using, in efficiency and safety, almost all the stronger and more useful drugs, and by experiments upon animals they had discovered the nature and relations of infectious diseases, and they had learned how, in some measure, to prevent the development and to control the spread of fevers, cholera, and anthrax. And yet, with all these services before them, they could not scratch the neck of a rabbit for the advancement of knowledge without becoming legal criminals.

A Silver Circular.

In connection with the bankruptcy of Mr. John Silver, a chemist and druggist, who some time ago floated a patent medicine, and mysteriously disappeared when he got into financial difficulties, a circular has been issued which announces Mr. Silver's return, and invites his creditors to rely upon his honour for future payment. The following is a copy of the circular:—

20 Bridge Road, Croydon, November 12, 1892.

A second meeting of the creditors of John Silver, of Croydon, patent medicine proprietor, will be held at the offices of Messrs. Attwood, Bin, sted & Co., 171 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., on Thursday, November 17 at 3 P.M. precisely.

Messrs. Attwood, Binsted & Co. have realised the estate and investigated the accounts; but owing to the peculiar nature of the business, the assets (although costing a large sum) have not realised sufficient to pay the costs of realisation.

John Silver has returned, and after satisfactorily explaining his conduct, he has offered to pay his creditors in full, with interest, at some future time as soon as he is in a position to do so. His largest creditors, representing three-fourths of his liabilities (and seeing no better way), have already consented to accept this offer, and to give him a formal promise to allow their claim to stand over for the present. Should you be willing to fall in with this arrangement, please sign the enclosed slip, and return on or before Wednesday, November 16.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN SILVER.

To John Silver.

1892.

In reply to your circular of November 12, I accept your offer, and hereby state that I will not press nor harass you for the amount of my claim....., and herewith have pleasure in giving you a full discharge of all claims, relying entirely upon your honour to pay me at some future time, as soon as you are in a position to do so, wishing you every success,

I remain, yours truly,

£.....

Poor-law Dispensers.

The Holborn Board of Guardians having recommended that the salary of Mr. Hewett, dispenser to the Board at their central offices, be increased from 100*l.* to 125*l.* per annum, the formal sanction of the Local Government Board was asked. On Wednesday, at the ordinary meeting of the Guardians, the Clerk read a letter from the Local Government Board, in which they stated "that Mr. Hewett appears from the records, to be assistant dispenser, and not dispenser, as stated, and that, under the circumstances, they see no sufficient reasons to justify them in sanctioning the increase." The Clerk added that it was a fact that the word "assistant" had been inserted in the records. The matter was referred to the Dispensary Committee. The Clerk further stated that he had looked up the originals of the appointment of dispensers at the Infirmary of the Union, and it appeared to have arisen entirely at the instructions of the Local Government Board. It was resolved to send the records of the appointment to the Board.

Irish News.

A Piece of "Divarshion."

A drover was charged at the Armagh Petty Sessions on Thursday, November 10, with attempting to commit suicide, and, in the course of the hearing, Mr. William Orr, an assistant to Mr. James Hillock, druggist, stated that on the Saturday evening previous the prisoner went into the shop, shouting for a penn'orth of strichnine to poison himself. There were several people in the shop at the time, and, in order to get rid of the accused, he gave him 10 grs. of Epsom salts. Prisoner now said that it was all a piece of "divarshion," and although he had not taken the pseudo-

poison, he was bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

A Tender Point.

The Glennamaddy Board of Guardians were considering some drug tenders the other day, and the Clerk said there was one from Leslie, who had been contractor for the last twenty years, and there was also one from Dr. Macnamara, of Tuam. A Mr. Morgan said if his tender was as cheap as any other one, he would give Dr. Macnamara the contract, as he was a local man. But there came a difficulty, the tenders were in Latin, and, said Mr. Morgan, only the doctors could decide the matter. The Chairman: Can't we compare the prices for each item? The Clerk: Yes; here now is an item which is charged 1s. 6d. in one tender, and the price put on in another is 1s. 10d. Mr. Morgan: But we don't know what it is. The Master: Send for a Latin dictionary, as a gentleman here suggests. It is the prices of the medicines most in use you ought to compare. The medicines not much ordered are usually put down at a very low price. Mr. Morgan: Only the doctors know what medicines are most in consumption. Finally, the Board decided to refer the tenders to the medical officers of the Union.

Tenders Wanted.

The Board of Guardians of Killarney Union invite tenders for supply of medicines and medical appliances to the workhouse and dispensaries. Tenders will be received up to November 23, on which day they will be considered.

Abolition of Christmas Presents.

This forms the striking heading to an advertisement in the Dublin papers, in which the undermentioned firms notify that they have decided to discontinue the practice of sending Christmas gifts for the future. They say that the old custom of giving Christmas presents has reached such formidable proportions as to become so embarrassing and unbusinesslike that they have agreed to abolish it altogether. The signatories are:—Alexanders & Co., Boileau & Boyd, William Hayes & Co., M'Master, Hodgson & Co., Hugh Moore & Co., and Woods, Webb & Co.

Scotch News.

Edinburgh Conference.

A meeting of the Edinburgh local committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was held on Wednesday evening, to receive the report and statement of accounts by the executive, and to decide as to the disposal of the balance of 29l. 2s. 3d. in the treasurer's hands. The report showed that 216l. 2s. 6d. had been subscribed by the local committee and wholesale firms, and 193l. 13s. had been contributed by those who attended the Conference—viz., 57l. from the five-shilling books of tickets, and 135l. 9s. for the excursion-tickets. The expenditure was 380l. 13s. 3d., of which the greater part was in connection with the Killin excursion. It was decided to dispose of the surplus as follows:—Five guineas to the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society; a like sum to the new Orphans' Fund of the Society; and the balance to the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, as a Conference Prize Fund.

Christopher Glaser.

Professor Ferguson opened the session of the Glasgow University Chemical Society last week with a lecture on "Christopher Glaser," who was appointed in succession to a Scotchman, Dr. Davidson or Davison, lecturer in the Jardin du Roi at Paris, and apothecary to Louis XIV. While occupying this position he became implicated in the crimes of the Marchioness de Brinvilliers and Sainte-Croix, the latter of whom experimented on poisons in Glaser's laboratory. From an examination of Glaser's works—especially the clearness with which Glaser described processes and explained reactions many of which have since been verified—Professor Ferguson considered that the too prevalent notion that scientific chemistry dates from Lavoisier's time is wrong.

A Kola Collation.

During their visit to Edinburgh last week the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne paid a visit of nearly half an hour's duration to Mr. J. C. Pottage, homeopathic chemist, Princes Street, and had the history and characteristics of kola explained to them by that gentleman.

Glasgow Personalities.

Mr. John Neil, who for the past seven years has managed Mr. John McMillan's Hillhead branch, was on Wednesday of last week presented by his fellow-assistants with a microscope and a case of razors. Mr. Neil has purchased the business of Mr. D. L. Dick, Charing Cross, Sauchiehall Street.

At the Pharmaceutical Association social meeting last week, Dr. David Lees, pharmaceutical chemist, was presented with a handsome silver inkstand by the members of the ambulance class, which he recently taught. Mr. Laing made the presentation, and in the course of his reply Dr. Lees said he hoped to follow up the lectures with a course on minor ailments.

Dental Instruction.

suitable for chemists or dentists, is now provided in connection with the dispensary department of the Dundee Royal Infirmary.

Limited Company Druggists.

As a direct result of the chlorodyne case, it is reported from Glasgow that several large dealers in patent medicines mean to shelter themselves behind the Joint-stock Companies Act and qualified assistants. Already one grocery firm (limited) is now opening drug departments in connection with its branch shops, while another large grocer has taken steps to place himself in consonance with the law, and others are expected to follow. It is said that a knowledge of this move on the part of the grocers had a considerable influence on the resuscitation of the Glasgow Pharmaceutical Association, which will probably become a militant body.

A Druggists' Sundries Company.

A movement is said to be on foot for the formation of a limited company, having its headquarters in Edinburgh, to deal in druggists' sundries, and several chemists in the southeast of Scotland are named as having been selected provisionally to form the directorate. The capital required is given as 5,000*l.*, which it is proposed to raise by the issue of 17. shares.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE PARIS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—M. Planchon, professor of natural history of medicaments at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, has been nominated director of the School for a term of three years.

THE BEAUVAIS PRISON PHARMACY.—The case of poisoning at this prison has already been noticed in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. It will be remembered that on September 17 last some of the prisoners exhibited symptoms of poisoning, and Dr. Lesage endeavoured to trace the inexplicable malady from which the prisoners were suffering. It was attributed by public rumour to cholera or to an excess of carbolic acid having been thrown on the rags which the prisoners had to sort. Dr. Lesage discovered the cause by tasting the extract of walnut-leaves with which the drinking-water of the prison was mixed. The experiment nearly cost him his life. His sufferings were immediate, and have led to a searching inquiry, as a result of which it has been found that the wholesale druggists delivered extract of belladonna instead of extract of walnut-leaves. The day the extract was delivered the prison pharmacist, M. François, was absent and it was given out by his assistant. It spite of M. François' apparent immunity from blame, he has been prosecuted before the Beauvais Correctional Tribunal and sentenced to six days' imprisonment and a fine of 100*l.* But profiting by the Berengy Law, the unlucky pharmacist's sentence will not be applied.

Foreign and Colonial News.

DRUGS FOR CAPE COLONY.—Among the imports into the Cape Colony in the year ending June 30, 1892, were 111,243*l.* worth of drugs and chemicals, and 64,456*l.* worth (8,505,296 lbs. weight) of soaps.

AN APOTHEKER FINED FOR SELLING PATENTS.—For advertising various patent medicines (among them Warner's Safe Cure) as specifics against numerous diseases, and for selling these medicaments, a Cologne apotheker has just been fined 1,500*m.* (=75*l.*)

GERMAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of this Society was celebrated last Saturday in the Banquet Hall of the Berlin Town Hall. The arrangements had also special reference to the memory of the late Professor von Hofmann, through whose instrumentality the Society was founded.

DRUG FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A fire broke out in the rear of the store of Peek & Velsor, wholesale dealers in crude drugs and drug millers, Gold Street, New York City, early in the morning of November 7. The flames spread to the rear of Dodge & Olcott's premises, which abut on those of Peek & Velsor. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, and is fully covered by insurance. Neither firm will be seriously inconvenienced.

CONDY'S FLUID IN AUSTRALIA.—At the Sydney Supreme Court, on October 7, the case of Condyl & Mitchell (Limited) v. Henry was decided by Mr. Justice Simpson. The plaintiffs sought by injunction to restrain the defendant, a Sydney chemist, from applying to any preparation, not being of the plaintiffs' manufacture, the term Condyl's fluid; and from supplying to persons asking for Condyl's fluid any preparation or disinfectant not being of the plaintiffs' manufacture. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendant was selling a preparation labelled "Permanganate of potash, or crimson fluid," and supplying the same to persons asking for "Condyl's fluid." The injunction was granted.

SUSPECTED BOGUS PHARMACEUTICAL EXHIBITION.—An individual in Vienna is, it appears, circularising manufacturers and traders on the Continent asking them to exhibit at an International Exhibition for Hygiene, Alimentary Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, to be held at the Champ de Mars, in Paris, in January and February next, under the patronage of the Ministers for Education, Public Works, Commerce, and Industries. The gentleman in question offers his services as an exhibition agent, and promises to defray all the costs of an exhibit for a payment of 8*l.* The *Kölnerische Zeitung* has made inquiries in Paris concerning this exhibition and finds that nothing is known of it, either on the Champ de Mars or at any Ministerial department.

THE CHOLERA GERM.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* states that Professor Pettenkofer, of Munich, will publish the account of his experiences during the recent cholera epidemic. They prove, he thinks, the absolute frailty of the contagion theory. According to the Professor, local disposition is an indispensable condition to the spread of the epidemic. The seclusion of persons coming from cholera-infected places is useless, and the public should be rendered proof against the disease, first, perhaps, by some such method as in the case of smallpox, and then by improving the sanitary conditions. This summer Dr. Pettenkofer and Herr Emerich, the bacteriologist, swallowed some comma bacilli without coming to any harm. Both had diarrhea afterwards; the dejecta contained myriads of the comma bacillus, but the experimenters had good appetites, felt well, and their organisms were not otherwise disturbed. Dr. Pettenkofer rejects the experiments on animals, saying that only experiments on human beings are of any use. He considers the late great rainfall as unfavourable to cholera, and says that some anxiety may be felt should it be dry next year, as many cholera germs still exist, and they retain their virulence for two years. In Calcutta the cholera rises and falls with the rainfall, and it was the same in the Munich epidemic of 1873.

RECTIFICATION OF THE REGISTERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS AND CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

WE are requested by the Registrar to publish the following list of persons whose names will be erased from the Registers unless they communicate with him on or before December 30 next. Letters should be addressed to Mr. Richard Bremridge, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

Those marked (*) are Pharmaceutical Chemists.
Acton, Samuel 9 South Street, Sheffield
Aitken, Thomas Gebbie 60 Argyle Road, Southampton
Aitkenhead, James 7 Ravensdon Street, Kennington, London, S.E.
Aldred, Thomas Altrincham
Anderson, James Grant 6 East Montgomery Street, Edinburgh
Atkinson, Walter Portmahon, Sheffield
Atwell, Benjamin Arthur 25 High Street, Gosport
Bainbridge, Arthur 69 Churchfield Road, Acton, London, W.
Barnaby, Henry 4 Park Hill, Bexley, Kent
*Barrowclough, Alfred Newlay Villa, Horsford, near Leeds
Barton, John 54 Saltisford, Warwick
Battle, Walter 45 East Street, Leeds
Bayne, Charles 19 India Street, Edinburgh
Beadel, Alfred 99 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Beard, Thomas William 8 Wilmington Terrace, Earlsfield Road, Tottenham
Bell, Henry 401 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
Berry, Newton Metheringham, Lincolnshire
Beveridge, John 8 Spence's Place, Edinburgh
Blamie, Robert 151 High Street, Dumharton
Bluett, William Reginald 17 Martaban Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.
Bolton, Edgar Benjamin 8 Upper High Street, Winchester
Bond, Alfred 10 Tottenham Road, Kingsland, London, N.E.
Bond, James Benjamin 6 Cornbrook Street, Manchester
Boor, Jonathan 51a, High Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.
Borman, John Henrie 23 Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate Street London, E.C.
Borman, Richard William 73 Freeman Street, Great Grimsby
Boughen, Hugh 29 Percy Street, London, W.
Bracher, Walter Phipps East Knoyle, Salisbury
Brierley, John 90 Cross Lane, Salford
Briggs, Robert John 27 Clarendon Square, London, N.W.
*Bromley, Richard Martin 3 Beckenham Place, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.
Broom, George Llanelli, Carmarthenshire
Broom, Thomas 14 Overston Road, Hammersmith, London, W.
Brothwood, Harry Skarratt 32 Royal Avenue, Chelsea, London, S.W.
Brown, Alexander 20 Argyll Street, Dunoon, N.B.
Brown, Edwin 75 Essex Road, London, N.
*Browne, Joseph Alleyne Barbadoes, West Indies
Brownridge, Peter Fallows 33 Bury Street, Salford
Buchner, Maximilian Westbourne, Bournemouth
Burman, Charles Clarke Cross House, Harrington, Cumberland
Burnett, Joseph Mitcham Lane, Streatham, London, S.W.
Bush, Robert 2 Rochester Terrace, New Southgate London, N.
Candler, Joseph Thomas 39 High Street, Margate
Cant, John Reymer 135 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Carus, Thomas 2 Back Lane, Hyde, Cheshire
*Carpenter, Henry Demerara, West Indies
Carroll, George Market Place, Romford
Carter, John Albert Stables, Manor Street, Chelsea, London, S.W.
Chalmers, John 135 Nethergate, Dundee.
Chapman, William 6 Castlegate, York
Chell, Frederick 35 Newington Crescent, London, S.E.
Christian, John Osborne Douglas, Isle of Man
Clarke, Richard 2 High Street, Child's Hill, London, N.W.
Clarke, Robert Robinson Linden Villa, Raleigh Road, Horseye London, N.
Clayton, George Pearson 47 Spring Street, Huddersfield
Clayton, John Daniel Pinxton, near Alfreton
Clutterback, Charles 3 Exchange Wharf, Nottingham
Coates, Arthur Manor Farm, Belper
Coates, Joseph 38 Rosslyn Crescent, Edinburgh
Colam, Matthias 3 Tombland, Norwich

Coleman, Friend	West View, Station Road, Sidcup	Goodrick, John	23 Camden Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.
Colley, John	59 Railway Road, King's Lynn	*Gowland, William	The Imperial Mint, Osaka, Japan
Connerford, Charles James	52 Overstone Road, Hammersmith, London, W.	Grady, Francis Edwin	Villa Street, Hockley, Birmingham
Cook, James Holder	201 Balsall Heath Road, Birmingham	Graham, Monkhouse	Sea Terrace Cottage, Redcar
Cookson, Samuel	27 West Clowes Street, Eccles New Road, Salford, Manchester	Graham, William Richard	Stockton-on-Tees
Cookson, William	141 Great College Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.	Greeves, John Williams	221 Whitechapel Road, London, E.
Coombs, William Thomas	Brentford, Middlesex	Greeves, Robert Taylor	221 Whitechapel Road, London, E.
Cooper, Daniel	The Willows, The Little Green, Richmond Surrey	Gregory, Richard	Golborne, near Newton-le-Willows, Lancs
Corbin, Dennett George	91 High Street, Lymington, Hants	Grice, Joseph	Leftwich Green, Northwich, Cheshire
Cox, Homersham Edward	32 Ship Street, Brighton	Grummitt, William Clarke	Castle Hedingham, Essex
Cox, William	Milton Abbott, Devon	Hall, Sydney Charles	32 Market Place, Newark-on-Trent
Craig, Nicol Miller	14 Braitham Road, Edinburgh	Hall, Thomas Henry	32 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S.E.
Crookes, James	227 Bristol Street, Birmingham	Hall, Walter	Commercial Street, Batley, Yorks.
Crossling, Frank	244 George Street, Aberdeen	Halliday, Henry Dudeney	54 Carnaby Street, Regent Street, London, W.
Growthier, Thomas Christopher Worcester		Halliwell, Joseph	64 Newboro' Street, Scarborough
Crutcher, George	3 Clapton Square, Lower Clapton, London, N.E.	Hambly, George	69 Union Street, Stonchouse, Plymouth
Guitt, William Henry	38 Henton Road, Sunderland	*Hamilton, Francois Dancey	5 Sydenham Road, Bell Green, London, S.E.
Gullen, Robert Henry	2 The Pavement, High Street, South Norwood, London, S.E.	Hamilton, Robert	81 Inkerman Terrace, Belfast
Gurnah, George Ingersoll	43 Leverton Street, London, N.W.	Hammerton, Edward	28 High Street, Colchester
Dangerfield, Edward	270 Moseley Road, Birmingham	Hancock, William Henry	Dursley, Gloucestershire
Davies, David	The Bridge, Harrow, Middlesex	Hanslow, Charles Edward	30 South Street, Worthing
Davies, John Bridge	3 Lissant Street, Edge Hill, Liverpool	Hardy, William	Victoria Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees
*Davies, John Hugo	38 St. George's Street, Cape Town	Harper, James	2 Lauriston Park, Edinburgh
Davies, John Richards	New Road, St. Sampson's, Guernsey	Harper, Joshua	High Street, Aston New Town, Birmingham
Davies, Richard Williams	Nantwich, Cheshire	Harrison, Henry	70 Brunswick Street, Sheffield
Day, George	Blackheath, London, S.E.	Harrison, Thomas Henry	33 Bank Street, Greenock
Dickson, William	4 Newstead Grove, Nottingham	Harrison, William	Smith's Place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh
Dodd, Richard Jefferson	The Hospital for Women, Soho Square London, W.	Harrold, Charles Jesser	5 Anglesea Terrace, Anglesea Road, Ipswich
Dodd, William	32 East Street, Barking, London, E.	Harwood, Thomas	32 Oldham Road, Manchester
Dods, John Henry	46 St. Mary's Terrace, Paddington Green, London, W.	Hatfull, Robert	170 Deptford High Street, London, S.E.
Donaldson, David	20 West Maitland Street, Edinburgh	Heald, Samuel Haldane	The Cottage, Badsworth, near Pontefract
Doobell, James	17 Archer Street, Notting Hill, London, W.	Hessell, James	200 Essex Road, London, N.
Douglas, John	Cockermouth, Cumberland	Hibbert, Jane Isabella	Farnworth, near Warrington
Drake, Henry Charles	Birmington, Chesterfield	Hickling, Henry	Market Place, Clowne, Derbyshire
Duck, William George	123 Lissom Grove, London, N.W.	Hill, Alexander Scott	68 Devonshire Road, Holloway, London, N.
Duncan, John Glendinning Bryden	The Vine, Sevenoaks, Kent	*Hill, Henry	12 Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, London, S.E.
Button, William	140 Springdane, Sheffield	Hillgenberg, Eliza	13 Marine Square, Brighton
Dyson, George William	11 Brunswick Street, North Street, Leeds	Hinkley, Edward	11 Belmont Street, Southport
Edwards, William Herbert	89 Park Lane, Liverpool	Hobbs, Harry	Huyton, near Liverpool
Edels, John Westmacott	24 Hatcham Park Road, New Cross, London, S.E.	Hodgett, Nathaniel	19 Canterbury Terrace, Maida Vale, London, W.
Ellis, Frederick	23 Sheffield Road, Barnsley	Hollingworth, Joseph	Market Place, Mansfield, Notts
Evans, William Robert	32 Acre Lane, Brixton, London, S.W.	Holmes, John	Colwyn, North Wales
Evans, William James	123 Lissom Grove, Marylebone, London, N.W.	Holmes, John Thomas	30 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin
Fawcett, Christopher	4 Oxford Street, New Clee	Hornby, Alfred Thorold	Market Street, Compstall, Stockport
Fenton, George	28 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.	Horne, Benjamin	80 Quarry Street, H'aton, near Bradford, Yorks
Finnegan, William James	1 Somerford Grove, Stoke Newington, London, N.	Horsfall, John	Auguston Road, Birkdale Park, Southport, Lancs
Fleet, John Thomas	52 Elm Row, Leith Walk, Edinburgh	Howe, Walter	High Street, Gorleston, Suffolk
Fietzche, Robert	156 Deritend, Birmingham	Howell, John	1 London House Yard, London, E.C.
Ferches, Walter	23 Eblane Street, Belfast	Hubard, Alfred Edward	Vine Street, Evesham, Worcestershire
Foster, Edwin	Beast Fair, Pontefract, Yorks	Hubbard, Robert William	High Street, Grays, E. sex
Fraser, John	60 Elmbank Street, Glasgow	Hudson, William	The Willows, Upper Mitcham, Surrey
Farber, Alfred William	272 Kentish Town Road, London, N.W.	Hughes, Benjamin Longmore	1 West Bay Street, Jacksonville, Florida, U.S.A.
Gall, Alexander	52 Elm Row, Leith Walk, Edinburgh	Humphreys, George	Chelmsford
Garland, William	New Briggate, Leeds	Humphreys, Maria Jane	13 Wilford Road, Nottingham
Garthwaite, William Humble	45 Bedford Street North, Liverpool	Hunter, Charles Miller	13 Latimer Street, Leicester
George, William Arthur	29 Abbey Gardens, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.	Huxham, William	197 Moseley Road, Birmingham
Gery, James	47 Malden Road, Kentish Town, London, N.W.	Jackson, Frederick	12 Brunswick Place, Camberwell New Road, London, S.E.
Gibson, Frederick	6 West Street, Fleetwood, Lancs	Jackson, George	12 Spittal Street, Edinburgh
Gill, Richard Turton	Easingwold, Yorks	Jackson, Jared	44 Preston Street, Hulme, Manchester
Gillanders, James	4a Dawson Street, Dublin	James, Henry	Oak Street, Norwich
Glover, Thomas John	431 High Street, Cheltenham	James, Henry	Powis Street, Woolwich, London, S.E.
Goldsmith, Edgar	Murdoch Place, Hamstead Road, Birmingham	James, Thomas Jones	252 Old Kent Road, London, S.E.
Goodall, John Edward	Stamshaw, Landport	Jenkins, John Daniel	9 Market Street, Nottingham
Goodchild, Robert Stratford	1 Courtenay Terrace, Marsh Street, Watbawstow, London, E.	Jenkins, Thomas	Idle, near Leeds
Goodlad, John Jonathan	2 Abbeyfield Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.	Johnson, William Henry	83 Barton Street, Gloucester
		Joiner, Alexander	2 Holburn Street, Aberdeen
		Jones, Alfred Benjamin George Ernest	104 Dalry Road, Edinburgh
		Jones, John Albert	Hastings Street, Napier, New Zealand
		*Jones, Rees Thomas	4 Mackintosh Place, Roath, Cardiff
		Jones, Samuel	13 Charles Street, St. James's, London S.W.
		Jones, Samuel George	8 Halkin Street West, London, S.W.
		Kaye, Alexander	24 Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh
		Kear, Henry Frederick	Wbtecroft, near Lydney, Glos

Kenyon, Thomas	9 Penny Street, Blackhurn, Lancs	Partridge, William	Moseley Road, Balsall Heath, Worceste - shire
Ker, William Law	14 Downhill Street, Patrick, Glasgow	* Pasmore, Frederic Rich	17 High Street, Harlesden, London, N.W.
Kidgell, Francis John	Sparkhill, Birmingham	Paterson, William	4 Portland Place North, Lower Clapton, London, N.E.
Kitchin, James	30 High Street, Dumbarton	Patrick, James	44 Rankeillor Street, Edinburgh.
Kitton, Charles George	Blakeney, Norfolk	Peck, Henry Frederick	5 Strathavon Terrace, Brent Street, Hen - don, London, N.W.
Knowsley, Robert	179 Regent Street, Hull	Pendlebury, James	73 Brownlow Hill, Liverpool
Lane, James	164 Kennington Road, London, S.E.	Pettelow, Harry	Pohbrook Lodge, Oundle
Lathbury, Charles John	23 Duffield Road, Derby	Phillips, Thomas	25 Trinity Road, Aston, Birmingham
Lear, Charles	2 Victoria Terrace, Cliftonville, Brighton	Pitt, Charles Day	18 Merrick Square, Newington, London S.E.
*Lediard, Charles	St. Vincent, West Indies	Pitts, Thomas Cruso	8 St. Giles Street, Norwich
Lee, Richard Baxter	33 Fentiman Road, Clapham, London, S.W.	Pollard, Jeremiah	145 Tachbrook Street, Fimlico, London, S.W.
Lester, Theodore Christopher ..	68 High Street, Hull	Pool, George Andrew	68 High Street, Dumfries, N.B.
Lewis, David William	Taliesin, Cardiganshire	Powell, Frederick William	18 Bernard Street, Leith
Lewis, John Philip	Spott House, Colwinstone, Cowbridge, South Wales	Preece, Charles Godwin	Bildeston, Suffolk
Lewis, Joseph	Newbury Street, Wantage, Berks	Price, Henry Stephen	Sheriff's Office, New York, U.S.A.
Lloyd, Henry	14 Union Street, Plymouth	Price, Thomas Harry	22 Stonenest Street, Tollington Park, London, N.
Lloyd, John	Piccadilly, Hanley, Staffs	Price, Thomas Ulock	High Street, Arundel, Sussex
Lonnon, Frederick	4 Naval Terrace, Sheerness	Pritchard, Lewis Thomas Richard	93 Walter Street, Aheravon
Lundie, Timothy	Potter's Hill, Beverley, Yorks	Ransom, Edward George	34 Bridge Street, Cambridge
Macdonald, Ewan	84 High Street, Cheltenham	Reece, Charles Clement	15 Kennington Park Gardens, London, S.E.
Machon, Robert	39 Highfield Place, London Road, Sheffield	Rees, Samuel Lawrence	Penarth, Cardiff
Mackay, Alexander	63 St. George's Road, Southwark, London, S.E.	Reeves, Oliver Colstoun	127A Stafford Street, Walsall
McNulty, James	Otley Road, Shipley, near Bradford, Yorks	Reynolds, Edwin	7 Morningside Terrace, Edinburgh
Macpherson, Mary	Crich, Derbyshire	Richards, William Rolp'	152 Camberwell Road, London, S.E.
Macrossen, James Rollo	96 N. Hanover Street, Glasgow	Richardson, George	35 Elgin Road, St. Peter's Park, London, W.
Malcham, Henry William	Oxford Street, Upperthorpe, Sheffield	Richardson, George	143 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Manning, Thomas	Harlesden, Norfolk	Rieveley, Charles	66 Breckfield Road North, Liverpool
Manthorpe, George Samuel	8 Reedholm Street, Stoke Newington, London, N.	Riggall, Francis Henry	The Terrace, Spilsby
Margetts, George William	Potter's Bar, Middlesex	Riley, John Cowgill	121 Adelphi Street, Preston
Marke, George	62 Church Street, Toronto, Canada	Roberts, Henry Constable	30 Borough High Street, Southwark, London, S.E.
Marr, John Charles	24 Waterworks Street, Hull	Roberts, John	Hanlan, Denbighshire
Marshall, Alfred	Woodstock, Oxon	Roberts, Peter	25 White Street, Little Moorfields, London, E.C.
Marshall, Hay McDngald Grant	Charing Cross, Glasgow	Robertson, George	White House Station, Aberdeen
Marston, George Henry	4 Whateley Road, E. Dulwich, London, S.E.	Robinson, John Threlkeld	16 Northbrook Street, Newbury, Berks
Martin, John	87 Fishergate, Preston	Ross, David	71 Clerk Street, Edinburgh
Matland, Collier	2 Oshorn Street, Whitechapel, London, E.	Royse, Alfred	Market Place, Middleton, near Manchester
Matthews, James Wavell	62 Belsize Road, South Hampstead, London, N.W.	Ryan, Walter Thomas	Warley Barracks, Brentwood
Medd, William	Vine Cottage, Wotton, Glos	Sampson, Nicholas Mackey	22 St. David's Street, New Kent Road, London, S.E.
*Metcalfe, Edmund Henry	London, Ont., Canada	Saunders, Ernest Clement	238 Randolph Street, Corner Gratiot, Detroit, U.S.A.
Micklem, Edwin	2 The Retreat, Milton Road, Wokingham	Saunders, Parker	65 High Street, Hull
Millar, Archibald James	324 York Road, Wandsworth, London, S.W.	Scamell, Luther Robert	2 Gresham Buildings, London, E.C.
Miller, Richard	34 St. Bees Street, Manchester	Sergeeff, Peter	2 Birkley Row, Rotherhithe, London, S.E.
Miller, Thomas Stark	5 Hampton Avenue, Camberwell Road, London, S.E.	Sewell, Joseph	2 Pond Place, Fulham Road, London, S.W.
Mills, Richard Powell	282 Old Kent Road, S.E.	Shannon, John	33 Louzow, Campbeltown, N.B.
*Mills, Robert	Simone Town, Cape of Good Hope	Sharp, Benjamin	Carr Street, Ipswich
Millward, Frederick	101 Mount Pleasant Road, Hastings	Shaw, Charles Jesse	West Street, Alford, Lincs
Moffet, William Emslie	High Street, Needham, Suffolk	Shearing, Robert	47 Watergate Street, Chester
Moore, Albert	47 High Street, Fulham, London, S.W.	Shepherd, Charles	33 High Street, Guildford, Surrey
Moore, Alexander John	91 Arkwright Street, Nottingham	Shepherd, George Prentis	33 High Street, Guildford
Morgan, Richard Edge	364 Eccles New Road, Weaste, Salford, Manchester	Simons, Nathaniel Wells	Nailsea, Somerset
Morley, John Thomas	Market place, Ripley, Derbyshire	Singleton, John	Sheffield
Morrison, John	Spittal, Aberdeen	Sinzinctex, Arthur	Upper Tean, Staffs
Morse, Julia	59 Beach Street, Deal, Kent	Slade, William Bushnell	Whittlesea, Cambs
Morton, Lawrence Knyvett	27 St. Nicholas Street, Coventry	Smith, Henry	31 West Derby Road, Liverpool
Mowes, William Russell	1 Pipers Row, Wolverhampton	Smith, James	31 Artesian Road, Bayswater, London, W.
Murdoch, John McGill	225 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow	Smith, John Charles	The Dispensary, Mary Place, Notting Hill, W.
Murray, William	6 Marine Parade, Brighton	Smith, Nathan	High Street, Amersham, Bucks
Neil, William	12 Newark Place, Port Glasgow	Smith, Percival Henry	80 Sonth Street, Liverpool
Nicholls, Charles	Market Place, Woodstock, Oxon	Smith, Thomas William	18 Linton Road, Leytonstone, London, E.
Nicholson, John Hill	71 Eldon Street, Sheffield	Sowray, Robert Duck	143 Sandy Lane, Skelmersdale, near Ormskirk
Oakley, James	342 Balsall Heath Road, Birmingham	Spark, William	10 Grindley Street, Edinburgh
O'Brien, William	1 Gravel Lane, Salford, Manchester	Spencer, Robert	The Chestnuts, Green Lanes, Wylde Green, Nottingham
Oldham, Samuel	Mottram-in-Longendale, near Manchester	Sprent, Charles	91 Broad Street, Reading
Orton, Edward Arthur	89 Plumstead Road, Plumstead, London, S.E.	Staples, Charles Alfred	47 High Street, Fulham, London, S.W.
Oswell, William Henry	21 St. David's Street, Falmouth Road, London, S.E.	Stapleton, Frederick William	30 Highbury Park, London, N.
Owen, John	1 Olive Crescent, Holt Hill, Tranmere, Cheshire	Starie, William Chantier	51A High Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.
Owen, Thomas	Tanyfron, Llanner, Carnarvonshire	Stevens, Charles William Davis	149 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.
Owles, Arthur	51 Piccadilly, London, W.	Stobie, James	3 Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh
Page, Jesse Henry	1 Theberton Street, London, N.	Torner, Ernest	20 Bishop's Road, Bayswater, London, W.
Painter, Frederick Hubert	33 Grand Parade, Clapham Common, London, S.W.		
Parry, Alfred	6 Guildford Road, Poplar, London, E.		
Parry, John	Cennies, Montgomeryshire		

Strachan, Joseph Lawson	25 High Street, Gosport, Hants
Stringer, Edward Cruttall	173 Queen's Road, Peckham, London, S.E.
Swain, Brady	6 Grey Terrace, Sunderland
Swann, Naphtali	Windermere Village, Westmoreland
Sykes, Edwin John	The Quadrant, Buxton
Symon, James	3 Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh
Talbot, John Hind	84 Hartington Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool
Taylor, Thomas	Skelton-in-Cleveland, Yorks
Taylor, Walter	Carrington Street Bridge, Nottingham
Thomas, John Evan	18 Merrick Square, London, S.E.
Thompson, Thomas	263 High Street, Bishopswearmouth, Sunderland
Thompson, Thomas	Finkle Street, Richmond, Yorks
Timothy, Thomas Norris	Chertsey, Surrey
Tite, John Reynolds	143 St. George's Road, Southwark, London, S.E.
Tite, Samuel Cooper	Towcester, Northamptonshire
Todd, Edward	257 Bilton Road, Monmore Green, Wolverhampton
Troake, Robert	28 Claverton Street, Bath
Tuck, George Frederick	Glenfinnings, Waverley Grove, Southsea
Tuck, Walter Barber	42 Wharton Street, Lloyd Square, London, W.C.
Tunnicliff, George	Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire
Turner, Harold Strange	194 Kennington Road, London, S.E.
Turner, Joseph Amos	31 Great Russell Street, Birmingham
Turner, Joseph Kitchen	Post Office, Buffalo, New York, U.S.A.
*Tyson, Thomas Balmforth	21 Montague Street, Worthing
Wade, Edward	98 Chrissp Street, Bromley, London, E.
Walker, George	163 Lothian Road, Edinburgh
Walker, Robert	128 Brompton Road, London, S.W.
Wall, Edward John	127 Dalston Lane, London, N.E.
Wall, Thomas	65 Medlock Street, Hulme, Manchester
Ward, Thomas Rowland	22 Rochdale Road, Manchester
Watson, Henry	Bedale
Watson, Thomas Edmundson	High Street, Gateshead
Weatherston, Francis Beattie	7 Winchester Terrace, Sunderland
Webster, John	Market Deeping, Lincolnshire
Welch, George Murray	1 Earl Grey Street, Edinburgh
West, Frederick	148 King Street, Hammersmith, London, W.
West, William Painter	373 Cold Harbour Lane, Brixton, London, S.W.
White, William Henry	71 Embden Street, Greenheys, Manchester
Wilkinson, Frank	17 Wellington Road, Newark, Notts
Wilkinson, Henry	76 Hendon Road, Sunderland
Wilkinson, Robert Consort	Monkwearmouth, Sunderland
Wilkinson, William	2 Glum Gate, Chesterfield
Willett, Joseph	8 Church Street, Garboldisham
Williams, Benjamin	Clifton Street, Roath, Cardiff
Williams, Edmund	44 Durden Street, Liverpool
Williams, Joseph	326 Oxford Street, Manchester
Williams, Richard	Llanfachreth, Anglesea
Willmott, Edwin	Southwark, London, S.E.
Wills, Mungo	1 New Bridge Street, Ayr, N.B.
Wilson, Alexander Watson	60 Brunswick Street, Edinburgh
Wilson, John Hart	64 Percy Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Wilson, Richard Bowes	64 Percy Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Wilson, William	1 Orchard Street, Preston, Lancs
Witherington, Thomas James	8 Foregate Street, Worcester
Wood, Henry	Gateacre Brow, Gateacre, near Liverpool
Worfolk, Alfred Egbert	193 Brixton Road, London, S.W.
Worger, Thomas Clifford	29 Chiswell Street, London, E.C.
Wright, Edward Goddard	43 Cartwright Street, Doncaster
Wright, Mark	188A Cleethorpe Road, Grimsby
Young, James John	248 Commercial Road, Peckham, London, S.E.

GLASSWOOL sometimes contains lead, so that we must be careful in filtering acids, &c., to see that the wool used is free from the objection.

SEYCHELLES TURTLE OIL.—A gentleman has leased the Aldabra Islands, in the neighbourhood of the Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean, and proposes to promote a company for utilising the enormous supply of turtle which these islands provide. A large profit is, he thinks, to be made in preserving and canning the turtle oil for shipment to Europe, where its excellent medicinal properties, which are far in advance of cod-liver oil, would probably be much appreciated.

The Winter Session.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

THE first meeting of the session was held in Edinburgh on Thursday, November 10—Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing in the chair. There was a crowded attendance, and amongst those present were Dr. Ralph Stockman, lecturer on *materia medica*, Minto House; Dr. Joseph Tillie, assistant to Professor Fraser; and the leading pharmacists of the district, together with a few country members.

The CHAIRMAN said that they had again reached the beginning of another session, and it was to be hoped that their meetings would be as successful and as well attended as they had been last winter. Since that time Edinburgh had been visited by the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and it was a matter for congratulation to all concerned that the meetings had been most successful in all respects, and that the fair fame of Edinburgh for hospitality had been so well sustained. For that success the credit was largely due to Mr. Boa. (Applause.) It was now his pleasing duty to introduce Professor Charteris who had in the kindest manner agreed to deliver the inaugural address. (Applause.) He need hardly remind them that Professor Charteris had long taken an active interest in pharmacy, and that from time to time he had prepared papers on pharmaceutical subjects. (Applause.)

Professor CHARTERIS, who was received with loud applause, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—When the committee of this Society requested me to give the inaugural sessional address, I felt that a high honour had been conferred upon me, and I had some hesitation in accepting the position, for I knew I had been preceded by gentlemen of high scientific attainments. Yet I considered it incumbent upon me to come here to-night, although I could not give you a very learned or a very scientific address, for I was desirous of placing before practical men some considerations which might form the basis for a useful discussion. These considerations are connected with our present *Pharmacopoeia*, and may be termed

SUGGESTIONS FOR A REVISED PHARMACOPOEIA.

In introducing these to you, I deem it advisable to bring before you a slight sketch of the history and objects of a *Pharmacopoeia*. A *Pharmacopoeia* literally means the art of the *φαρμακοποίος* or drug-compounder, but in its modern technical interpretation it denotes a book for the identification of simple and the preparation of compound medical agents which is published by the authority of a Government or of a medical or pharmaceutical society. The name has also been applied to similar compendiums issued by private individuals; the most conspicuous example of this in our country is Martindale's "Extra *Pharmacopoeia*."

The term "Pharmacopoeia" first appears as a distinct title in a work published at Basle in 1561, by Dr. A. Foes; but it does not appear to have come into general use till the beginning of the seventeenth century, for until 1617 such drugs and medicines as were in common use were sold in England by the apothecaries and grocers. In that year the apothecaries obtained a separate licence, and it was enacted that no grocer should keep an apothecary's shop. The preparation of physicians' prescriptions was thus confined to the apothecaries, upon whom pressure was brought to bear in order to make them dispense accurately by the issue of a *Pharmacopoeia* in May, 1618, by the College of Physicians. Further, the wardens of the apothecaries received, in common with the censors of the College of Physicians, the power of examining the shops of apothecaries within seven miles of London, and destroying all compounds which they found unfaithfully prepared. This was the first authorised London *Pharmacopoeia*, and the medicaments in it were selected chiefly from the works of Megne and Nicolaus de Salerno, with a few additions from those of other authors then in repute. This edition contained so many errors that the whole of it was cancelled, and a fresh one was published in the following December. Further editions of this *Pharmacopoeia* were issued in 1632, 1639, and 1677, and these

editions contained some most heterogeneous compounds. The fourth edition of a book published in 1691, by

WILLIAM SALMON, PROFESSOR OF PHYSICK,

at the Blue Balcony, by the Ditchside, nigh Holborn Bridge, is a commentary upon the Pharmacopœia then existing, with remarks upon some preparations found useful by him, or, as he expresses it, "Some choice medicines added by the Author." It is divided into six parts:—

1. Natures and properties of all sorts of roots, barks, woods, herbs, flowers, fruits, seeds, gums, and juices.

2. The qualities and virtues of all sorts of living creatures, taken from man, beasts, fowls, fish, serpents, insects, and their several parts.

3. The preparations, powers, and operations of all sorts of minerals and metals, semi-metals, salts, sulphur, stones, earths, and waters.

In the fourth and fifth parts are contained the chief compound officinal medicaments both external and internal.

In the sixth and last part the author says:—"We have added the *Praxis Chymica* or *Modus Medicamentorum Preparandi*; wherein, in few words, we have delivered the sum and substance of great volums, and, as in a glass, represented to your view the reduction of Hercules his labours."

It is sometimes useful to compare a modern with a past age, and I shall claim your indulgence for a few minutes in indicating very briefly what our forefathers trusted to in the treatment of disease. On looking over its pages one is struck with the paucity of diseases and the formidable array of remedies. Thus the diseases all told amount to fifty-five, and the remedies for these are not fewer than 4,362. The ingredients entering into some of the formulæ are disgusting, for they contain the excrements of human beings, dogs, mice, geese; also calculi, human skull and moss growing on it, earthworms. Now let me give you examples of some of these old official drugs.

Faeces—Stercus—Dung is an emollient anodyne and matutinal. Being applied it opens plague-sores, and dried, powdered, and mixed with honey, it cures inflamed wounds and quinsies. The ashes take away the pain caused by witchcraft.

Spittle.—Fasting spittle rubbed on oftentimes cures pimpls, also the stinging of serpents and biting of mad dogs.

Calculus.—Stone taken from the kidneys or bladder. When powdered it dissolves and dispels the stone and gravel from all parts and opens obstructions.

Cranium.—The skull. "It is a specific in the cure of most diseases of the head, but chiefly the falling sickness; you may give it either levigated on a marble or calcined, or some of the following preparations thereof; the triangular bone on the temples is the most specifical against the epilepsie." The preparations are a magisterium, an extract from Paracelsus, a tincture, a water, and a salt.

Lumbricus.—The earthworm. From earthworms were prepared aqua, powder, liquor, and oil. "The aqua distilled is excellent against the dropsie; the powder glues together broken bones and draws things out of the flesh; the oil helps pains of the nerves and joints; and the oil, mixt with raddish water, when given, invariably provokes urine and sweat."

Almost every known insect was supposed to have special properties, the only exception being *Pulce*—the flea. "They have no physical virtues known, but they are certainly troublesome guests; they are generated by dust, as also by purified sweat. The only remedy to destroy them is the pulp or decoction of *colocynthida*."

THE THREE PHARMACOPEIAS.

For fifty years the Pharmacopœia containing these and similar astounding formulæ was the official standard of English practice—a fact we can hardly now realise—and it was not until 1721 that an edition published under the auspices of Sir Hans Sloane showed marked alterations. Then many ridiculous remedies previously in use were omitted, although a good number were still retained, such as earthworms and the human skull.

A great improvement was effected in the edition published in 1788. Greater deletions were made, the extremely compound medicines which had formed the principal remedies of physicians for two thousand years were discarded, while a few powerful drugs which had been considered to be too

dangerous to be included in the Pharmacopœia of 1765 were restored to their former position.

The last edition of the London Pharmacopœia was published in 1851. But it was not the only Pharmacopœia in Great Britain, for the first Edinburgh Pharmacopœia was published in 1699, and the last in 1841; while the first Dublin one was published in 1807, and the last in 1850.

The preparations contained in these three Pharmacopœias were not uniform in strength—a source of much inconvenience and danger to the public when powerful preparations were ordered in one country and dispensed according to the national Pharmacopœia in another. Hence a provision was inserted into the Medical Act of 1858 by which it was ordained that a General Medical Council should cause to be published under their direction a list of medicines and compounds and such other matters and things relating thereto as the General Council should think fit, and the list was to be called

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

The last edition of this Pharmacopœia appeared in 1885, and its Supplement in 1890. It is now an open secret that another edition will be issued within the next two years. With reference to the suggestions, a list of which is in your hands, I may say that three years ago a pharmacopœial committee was appointed by the Therapeutic Committee of the British Medical Association. This committee consisted of Professor Leech, Manchester; Professor Whitla, Belfast; and myself. We have never met to discuss our views, but Professor Leech submitted to me two years ago a list of deletions which I endorsed and supplemented, and it is with reference to these and other suggestions of my own that your opinion is asked.

DELETIONS SUGGESTED FOR NEW BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

F.P. signifies French Pharmacopœia; G.P., German Pharmacopœia; U.S.P., United States Pharmacopœia.

Ammonii nitras, ammonii phosphas.—In U.S.P. Never prescribed.

Anisi stellati fructus.—In F.P. *Ol. anisi* might be described like *ol. capututi*.

Antimonii oxidum, antimonii nigrum purificatum.—Little used.

Argenti oxidum.—Appears in the U.S.P., but it is now much out of repute.

It was got in in order to obviate the disadvantage of discoloration to the skin caused by nitrate of silver.

Bismuthi citras, bismuthi et ammonii cit.—In U.S.P. Unnecessary, as the liquor is sufficient.

Beberine sulphas.—Rarely used. Its physiological properties doubtful.

Calcii carbonas præcipitata.—Rarely used. A substitute might be found for troch. bismuthi.

Canellæ cortex.—Only used to make *vin rhei*.

Cassæ pulpa.—Rarely used. Not essential for *confect. seneca*.

Cataplasma carbonis.—Out of use.

Cataplasma conii.—Not necessary since *unguentum* introduced.

Cataplasma fermenti.—A relic of old times, and might be dispensed with. All cataplasms might be deleted.

Charta sinapis.—In G.P. I speak under correction, but I believe it is rarely ordered.

Confectio opii, confectio scammonii, confectio terebinthinae.—Relics of old times.

Conii fructus.—In F. and U.S.P. Of doubtful utility. Certainly not so valuable as the fresh leaves.

Crocus tinctura.—In all Ps. Only a colouring-agent.

Cupri nitras.—Not necessary.

Decoctum hordei, decoctum papaveris.—F.P. Household remedies.

Elemi, elemi unguentum.—F.P.

Emplastrum calefaciens, U.S.P.; emplastrum ferri, U.S. and F.P.; emplastrum galbani, G.; emplastrum plumbi iodidi.—Not desirable to have these in the Pharmacopœia.

Enema aloes, enema asafoetida, enema magnesii sulphatis, enema terebinthinae.—In no other Pharmacopœia.

Enema opii.—The exact amount of opium should be determined in each case by the prescriber.

Extractum lactucae, extractum lupuli, extractum papaveris, F.P.—extractum parice, U.S.P.—Liquid extract suffices.

Extractum quassiae.—Made differently sometimes with hot and sometimes with cold water.

Extractum mererii æthereum.—In most Ps. Only used for *lin. sinapis co.*

Ferri arsenias?—F.P. There is a difference of opinion regarding this. I do not think it of much value, but some think otherwise. I think if you want to give arsenic it could be given in a better form.

Ferri sulphas granulata, ferri peroxidum hydratum.—F.P.

Fœniculi fructus.—Not used here. It goes into the compound liquorice powder, and I am not sure that it might not be retained though mentioned in the list.

Hemidesmi radix, hemidessi syrups.—Not used.
 Hordeum decorticatum, hordeum decoctum.—Household remedies.
 Infusum maticæ, infusum lini, infusum valerianæ, F.P.—Hardly ever used in this form. The last is unnecessary when there are two tinctures.
 Lactuca.
 Laricis cortex, laricis tinctura.—I am informed that this was got into the Pharmacopœia through the late Dr. Matthews Duncan, and that he largely prescribed it. I do not think it is much in use now.
 Laurcerasi folia, F.P.; laurocerasi aqua.—A bad form for administering a powerful remedy, but considered elegant and a good deal used. There may be some difference of opinion as to whether it should be deleted or remain. I do not think it should remain.
 Linimentum hydrargyri.
 Liquor ammonii citratis fortior.
 Liquor antimonii chloridum.—Only used for making the oxide.
 Liquor chlori.—Rarely used, since it will not keep. Extemporaneous formulae desirable by adding acid. hydroch. to potass. chlor. in a bottle. Add water to dissolve chlorine formed. Not pure, but answers the purpose.
 Liquor ferri acetatis.—Not required.
 Liquor lithia effervescent, liquor potassium effervescent, liquor sodae effervescent.—Trade articles of varying strength.
 Liquor magnesii carb.—This is too strong. Very apt to deposit.
 Lupulinum.—In most Ps.
 Mastiche, marmor alnum, mezerei cortex, mezerei ext. æther.—Not used, though in most Ps.
 Mica panis.—Not necessary.
 Moschus.—I do not think it is much prescribed now, though it is a valuable stimulant, and I have seen advantage from its use. I am not sure if it should not be retained.
 Mori succus.—Not used.
 Mistura ferri aromatica.—Not used. No credit to any P.
 Nectandæ cortex. Olenæ anethi, oleum coriandri.—U.S.
 Oleum myristiceæ—Exp. and spiritus, U.S.
 Os. ustum.—Phosphates of lime and sodium are commercial salts.
 Oleo-resina cubeba.—U.S., F. and G.P. Not used.
 Pilula gamhogiaæ co.—Not used.
 Pilula conii co.—Not much used.
 Pilula ferri carb.—Superseded by pil. ferri.
 Pilula ferri iodidi.—Not a good method of ordering iodide of iron.
 Pimenta, oil of, aqua of.—U.S.P.
 Pulv. opii co.
 Pulv. antimonialis—U.S.P. Hardly ever used, though pulv. Jacobi is still used.
 Prunum, Pyrethri radix, pyrethri tinctura.—F.P. Querous cortex, decoctum. Rosee canina fructus, rose caninæ confectio.—F.P.
 Sassafras radix.—In most Ps.
 Scammonium.—F. and G.P. An expensive and unreliable substance; the resin is alone required.
 Sodii hypophosphis.—F. and U.S.P. Lime salts alone desirable in B.P.
 Spiritus armoraciae co.—Not in other Ps.
 Spiritus cajuputii.—Not in other Ps.
 Spiritus cinnamomi.—U.S.P.
 Staphisagriae semina, staphisagriae unguentum.—An ointment made with the oil might be recommended.
 Suppositoria morphinae, suppositoria acid. tan. c. sap., suppositoria plumbi o.—Oil. theobrom. without soap is quite satisfactory for all suppository-bases provided it is carefully watched when melting.
 Syrupus mori. Thus americanum. Tinctura cocci. Tinctura sahinae.—U.S.P. Tinctura serpentariae. Troschisci ferri redacta. Uvæ.—F.P. Vapor acidi hydrocyanici. Vinum ferri citratis.—F.P.
 Vinum opii.—In vin. opii the aromatics should be deleted. It is almost entirely used for eye-lotions, and these are objectionable.
 Vinum rhei.—U.S. and G.P.

A COMPARISON.

Before proceeding to make any remarks upon these suggestions for the new British Pharmacopœia I desire to give a comparison between our Pharmacopœia and the German Pharmacopœia published last year:—

—	German Pharmacopœia	British Pharmacopœia
Decoctions	1	13
Infusions ..	1	28
Extracts ..	25	46
Liquors ..	16	48
Ointments..	20	43
Pills ..	3	21
Powders ..	8	15
Spirits ..	13	18
Tinctures ..	41	73
Troschisci ..	1	12
Vapours ..	none	6
Wines ..	6	11

So far my remarks have been destructive, but I shall now make a few observations upon medicinal agents which should be added to the British Pharmacopœia, and also point out some inaccuracies in regard to melting-points and dosage which appear in the present edition.

ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Chloralamide.—Synonym, chloral formamide. My own opinion upon this preparation was expressed in the *Lancet* of March 5 last, and need not now be referred to. The Croonian lectures of Dr. T. Lauder Brunton have now been published, and he says:—"In chloralamide the amidogen group (NH) is combined with chloral instead of with an alkyl, and it is calculated to combine the stimulating action of ammonia with the soporific action of chloral, and thus prevent any danger arising from the depressing effect of chloral upon the heart. It consists of a combination of chloral with formamide, and appears to possess practically to a great extent the advantages which one would theoretically expect from it. Chloral, CCl_3COH . Formamide, $COH.NH$. Chloralamide, $CCl_3COHHCONH_2$. Dose, 20-30 grs.

Convallaria majalis tinctura.—Dose, 6-20 minims.

Easton's syrup (syrupus ferri quiniræ et strychninæ phosphatum).—Dose, 30 minims.

Grindelia: Extractum grindellæ liquidum.—Dose, 10-30 minims.

Hydrargyri iodidum viride.—Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. in a pill.

Ichthylol.—Dose, 10-30 grs.

Malt : Extractum malti.—Dose, 1-4 drachms.

Papain.—Dose, 2-10 grs.

Pepsin: Glycerinum pepsin acidum.—Dose, 5j-5ij.

Pelletierinæ sulphas.—Dose, 5-8 grs.

Salol.—Dose, 4-30 grs.

Terebinum purum.—Dose, 5-30 minims.

Before an audience composed of such well-known pharmacists I hesitate to express an opinion upon a pharmaceutical subject, yet I think I should point out where the Pharmacopœia might be amended.

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

Unguentæ.—The combination of hard and soft paraffin recommended appears to be a mistake. The ointments in which they are to be used cannot be made quickly, for when hurried they are apt to be "lumpy." It would be advisable to have an official preparation of hard and soft paraffin which might be termed paraffinum medium. I show you a sample prepared of 1 of hard and 2 of soft paraffin. This could be made the basis for ung. acid. salicyl, ung. eucalypti, and ung. veratrinae.

In the June number of Helbing's *Pharmacological Record* attention is drawn to the desirability of having a standard oleum eucalypti based "upon the percentage of crystallisable eucalyptol, which is undoubtedly the medicinally active constituent and, further, on the absence of volatile aldehydic compounds which we believe give rise to irritation of the mucous membranes." His suggestions as to the characters and tests of oleum eucalypti should, I consider, be incorporated in the British Pharmacopœia, for there are for sale in retail stores eucalyptus oils of no medicinal value or possessing very irritating properties in flavour and odour.

Injectio "Morphinae Hypodermica".—A more soluble salt might be recommended—say, the tartrate, which is soluble at once in cold water. The British Pharmacopœia solution gets dark by standing, and one does not very accurately know what it then contains. I show specimens of the two injections.

MELTING POINTS OF BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS.

Salicylic Acid.—The melting-point of this acid in the British Pharmacopœia is about 155° C., but I understand that the reporter of the Pharmacopœia has notified his approval of raising the melting-point to 156.5° C. *Carbolic Acid*.—The melting-point of this acid in the British Pharmacopœia is 33° C. This is below the standard of any other Pharmacopœia, and should be raised to 40° C. Carbolic acid with this melting-point has distinct rhomboidal crystals, and from an experimental research I have made, which is shortly to be published in the *British Medical Journal*, it will be seen that the higher melting-point frees the acid from poisonous impurities while in no way impairing its antiseptic

properties. Based upon these experiments, Mr. McMillan, of Glasgow, has prepared a pill of pure carbolic acid and coated it with keratin. So made it is not soluble in an acid but in an alkaline solution, and thus passes undissolved from the stomach into the intestinal canal, where solution readily takes place. This pill has been tried at Belvidere Hospital in the treatment of typhoid fever, and has been favourably reported upon. I show you a sample of these pills.

DOSAGE.

Lastly, the dosage of the British Pharmacopœia might be improved. I forbear entering into details as to this, for I am afraid I have tried your patience too long already. But I would instance one flagrant error in a well-known preparation—namely, extractum flicis liquidum. The official dose for this is given as 15 to 30 minimis, whereas it ought to be 90 to 180 minimis if any therapeutic benefit is to be expected from its administration.

I cannot conclude without saying that these suggestions are made in no carping spirit. The work of the Pharmacopœial Committee of the General Medical Council is very onerous, and its responsibility is great. The members should, however, be wedded to no traditions, for the science of medicine is progressive: they should welcome from every source hints given in good faith. The work of the physician and the pharmacist should go hand in hand, and there should be no jealousy between us, for our mission is the same—to minister to the public weal and to make war against disease. Further, I think that we should aim at having

AN INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPŒIA,

and this can only be based upon the metric or decimal mode of calculations and the Centigrade scale of temperatures. By adopting these principles we should bring ourselves into touch with earnest workers in every land. We should cease to be insular—we should be able to winnow the chaff from the wheat—and there might come in time a uniformity of extracts and tinctures; for, as you are aware, while these preparations embrace many powerful drugs, yet the same name does not always indicate the same thing. Doubtless in course of time, with the growth of pharmaceutical chemistry, experiments will indicate which of these in use in different countries form the most active and valuable preparations, and the general adoption of the metric system will lead to a clearer understanding of their relative potency. We should thus make our Pharmacopœia certainly less bulky but far more valuable, and it would become, as in former years, the standard authority of scientific accuracy and the pioneer of progress. (Loud applause.)

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN said that it was not customary to have any discussion following the inaugural address, but Professor Charteris had been kind enough to invite an expression of opinion. (Applause.) With regard to the deletions proposed it was a difficult matter to say certain articles should be removed from the Pharmacopœia, because while they might not be required in Edinburgh, they might be in great demand in other parts of the country. He thought that pharmacists and the members of the medical profession were sinners jointly in neglecting the Pharmacopœia. At present medical men were very anxious to get medicine ready made, and the chemists were quite as anxious to supply it. (Hear, hear.) He thought that all this proved the necessity that in the next Pharmacopœia one or two practical pharmacists should be upon the committee. (Applause.)

Mr. J. B. STEPHENSON said that for many years past they had been trying to assert their position as having a right to take part in the compilation of the Pharmacopœia, and they were gradually making good that position. With regard to the deletions proposed by Professor Charteris, the way that the proposal struck him was that it was a large order—(laughter)—because deletions required to be carefully considered. He was old enough to remember having heard Sir Robert Christison state that a committee of the College of Physicians met for the revision of the Pharmacopœia all of them determined to have one more compact than that existing at the time. When they came together, however, it was found difficult to carry out their determination, because all the different members had different ideas as to what should be given in that Pharma-

copœia, and the result was that the new one was larger than its predecessor. (Laughter.) While he did not think that all the deletions suggested by the lecturer should be made, he agreed with him to a large extent, because he did not think that the Pharmacopœia should be a bunker in which a remedy for everything was to be included. (Laughter.) It would be a good thing if they could get a consensus of authoritative opinion as to therapeutic remedies, and have only them in the Pharmacopœia. For instance, *mistura ferri aromatica*, which had not been in the previous Pharmacopœia, was introduced into that of 1887. Doubtless some influential member of the Medical Council had found benefit from the use of this article, and had got it included. Some medical men in Edinburgh had prescribed it largely, and he himself had prepared a quantity of it, the bulk of which was still in his shop. (Laughter.) That was an instance of how a high authority might be got for almost anything. He would mention a few of the articles which Professor Charteris suggested should be deleted but which he thought should be retained. Oxide of silver was one which he did not think should be deleted. He had known it to be prescribed—though not lately—by many leading doctors. Citrate of bismuth must be retained unless another formula was put in for making the liquor. Precipitated carbonate of lime should remain; so also should paper of mustard which was a very elegant form of applying a mustard plaster. *Conii fructus* could not be dispensed with unless there was put in its place some other part of the same plant. It was advisable to have a colouring-agent, and tincture of crocus was useful for that purpose. He did not see how the plasters could very well be struck out; *galbanum*, at all events, was a very useful agent, and could be applied for boils in all stages. As to the extracts he had no objection to marking some of them off, but he did not think granulated sulphate of iron could be put out, as it was sometimes convenient for dispensing. Fennel fruit was necessary for compound liquorice-powder, while as for citrate of ammonia it should be retained because it was frequently ordered. Oil of coriander was used for the syrup of senna, and could not therefore be deleted; and he should very decidedly object to the removal of *stavesacre* because of its value as an insecticide. (Applause.)

Dr. STOCKMAN said that he had been much interested in Professor Charteris's lecture, and, on the whole, he agreed with his proposed deletions. The matter was one which very much centred on the question, "What sort of Pharmacopœia is wanted?" About that there was a considerable difference of opinion, and rightly so. Many who were authorities thought that the Pharmacopœia should contain express directions as to how everything that was wanted should be made. On the other hand, there was an idea that the Pharmacopœia should be reduced to a reasonable bulk, and only things that were frequently used put into it. As a teacher, he considered it very hard that students should have to get up such an enormous mass of unnecessary detail. (Applause)—and he was convinced that they were quite overburdened with the highly complex and useless things in the Pharmacopœia. (Applause.) On the whole, he was astonished that Professor Charteris had been so sparing. *Spiritus vini gallici* and *mistura spiritus vini gallici* certainly ought to be deleted, as they were never used, and they might as well have whisky as these in the Pharmacopœia. Orange wine also was a very unsuitable thing to use, and disagreed with most people. If they wanted an orange flavour, it could be got by using the tincture of orange. Green extracts ought also to be deleted. They had been introduced on an entirely mistaken assumption. The process for preparing them was extremely troublesome, and the separation of chlorophyll and its subsequent addition was also troublesome, and the chlorophyll had no medicinal value. He had never prescribed infusions since he had discovered that they were not prepared in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, and were kept by the chemists ready made in a concentrated condition. When he did prescribe a drug of which there was an infusion he ordered the tincture and directed that the mixture should be made up to the necessary measure with water.

Dr. TILLIE corroborated what Professor Charteris had said in regard to the dose of oil of male fern. He had recently given a dose of $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachm without result, and he intended now to give a dose of 2 or 3 drachms to the same

patient. He had no objections to take part in the revision of the Pharmacopœia if the meetings were to be preceded, as on that occasion, with an invitation to dinner. He objected to the expunging of the potash and soda waters, and said he had heard a scientific authority aver that the only difference between them as articles of trade was the label, and for that reason he would advocate the retention of the B.P. formula, so that physicians might be able to tell their patients to get these goods from the chemist, and not from the grocer, as they would then get the proper article.

Mr. DOTT agreed in the main with Professor Charteris's conclusions. The view taken of the proposed deletions would depend very much, however, on how the Pharmacopœia was regarded. There might be articles that some medical men would exclude; but if they were used for popular remedies it might be advisable to have preparations of them, although scientifically they might not be considered good things. He agreed with Professor Charteris that tartrate of morphine was preferable to the acetate for preparing the hypodermic injection.

Mr. NESBIT said that while there were many articles in Professor Charteris's list which might be deleted, there were others in it which he used very frequently—ammonium phosphate, for instance, was one of them. As regarded antimony oxide, that was used for a fever-powder instead of James's powder, and he thought he should not be under the necessity of paying 10s. for the latter, which he believed was no better than the other. Hemlock-seed, when used in the green state, made a very efficient tincture; but if allowed to ripen it was almost useless. It was very necessary to have a colouring-agent, and on that account they could not be without saffron. He very often used all the plasters, and he did not think they should be taken out. He did not think the liquor lithia effervescent should be deleted, as, unlike potash and soda, it was not used as an ordinary beverage, but only as a medicinal agent, and they should have a standard for preparing it.

Mr. JAMES MACKENZIE said he would agree to all the deletions except five—namely, lactosa, lin. hydrarg., pulv. antimonialis, scammonia, and sodii hypophosphis. There ought to be some instructions given in the Pharmacopœia as to how certain tinctures were made, or certain properties retained. Those made from digitalis and hyoscyamus would be very different, where the drug which had been kept in a paper parcel or drawer, than if made from a drug properly preserved. In the case of henbane, for instance, it ought to be sun-dried and kept in a stoppered bottle. Paraffin ought to be expunged from the Pharmacopœia as an ointment-basis, because of its non-absorption by the skin, and lanoline or lard was greatly to be preferred. He disagreed with the proposal to delete scammony. The resin of scammony was of very little use; it certainly had not the same action as scammony, and if they put it in pills the difference would very soon be detected by the patient. He was of opinion that nothing but the best scammony should ever be used in dispensing.

Mr. ADAM GIBSON agreed in the main with the deletions proposed. He said that infusions were made on a large scale and in a concentrated form by cold repercolation, and it was a mistake to say that they did not represent the active properties of the drug. With respect to the green extracts the chlorophyll was, of course, useless, and might very well be left out.

Mr. BOA said that he agreed with what Mr. Stephenson had said about galbaum plasters; he had spread a good many of them, and he believed they were used with good results. As to enemata it occurred to him to suggest that a typical formula might be retained so as to indicate the way the enema could best be prepared when the prescriber wanted to order it. In his experience larch-bark had been used pretty frequently within the last two years in the form of an infusion made in the usual way of dispensing, or by sending out the bark to be used in small portions by the patients themselves. He might say, however, that those preparations of bark were all ordered by one practitioner—a very eminent one, however. As to *mistura ferri aromatica* he understood that had been reintroduced at the instance of a representative on the Pharmacopœial Committee who came from Ireland. One other notorious preparation, due to the same gentleman, had created a considerable disturbance. At one time he (Mr. Boa) had dispensed iodide of iron pills, but he

did not find them much in demand now, although, so far as he could learn, several practitioners in Belfast continued to order them. Tincture of bellitory was extremely useful in some cases of toothache. Tincture of serpentine was used in Edinburgh, while citrate-of-iron wine was, he believed, a useful preparation for children.

At the close of Mr. Boa's remarks, the CHAIRMAN suggested that the discussion might be adjourned, and said that the further discussion of the subject in the journals might lead to some practical results.

The CHAIRMAN then moved a vote of thanks to Professor Charteris for his address, and the motion was seconded by Mr. STEPHENSON, and carried with acclamation.

Professor CHARTERIS, in replying, said that he had been informed by their esteemed Assistant Secretary that the subject of his address was one that called for discussion. He thought that the discussion which had taken place would do good, when carried far and wide by means of their journals. (Applause.) He only wished to add that, in his opinion, pharmacists should be placed upon the Pharmacopœial Committee and the Medical Council, and he believed that that would lead to a satisfactory Pharmacopœia being prepared. (Applause.)

Mr. J. R. HILL (Assistant Secretary) then called attention to some recent donations to the museum, and intimated that the next meeting would be on December 14, when papers would be read by Drs. Stockman and Sharp and Mr. Carswell.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

SEVERAL short papers were on the programme on Thursday, November 10. The first was a note, by Mr. G. ROE, on

QUININE AND MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.

Having a large demand for the above salts in dispensing, stock-solutions of the following strengths were made:—

Quin. sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. ij.
Acid. sulph. dil.	..	..	..	..	..	q.s.
Aquam ad	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
<hr/>						
Mag. sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	3j.
Aquam ad	..	..	..	..	..	3j.

These two solutions have been found very convenient, and gave no trouble until the following prescription was presented:—

Quin. sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. ij.
Acid. sulph. dil.	..	..	..	..	..	q.s.
Mag. sulph.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. xx.
Aq. commun. ad	..	..	..	..	..	3j.

This was dispensed with the above solutions, made a few days before, and after a few hours stellate crystals were deposited on the sides of the bottle, and since no reason could be assigned for this, a few simple experiments were made to attempt to determine the cause. When the mag. sulph. and quinine sulph. were much increased in quantity, no change took place, the mixture remaining clear. Fresh solutions of mag. sulph. in common water were added to the stock-solution of quinine, when crystals were deposited. If dispensed entirely with distilled water, the solution remained unchanged. The crystals were separated, pressed between filter-paper, and placed in a little cold water, in which about half dissolved. After filtering the liquid, the filtrate gave the reactions of magnesium sulphate, whilst the insoluble portion was found to be sulphate of quinine. The question then arises, Why does common water cause this peculiar crystallisation of the salts?

Mr. ROGERS said that this note showed the necessity of using distilled water under all circumstances.

Mr. SAGE said that London water contained a certain amount of alkaline carbonates, which might neutralise the acid, and so cause precipitation of the quinine.

Mr. GARNETT said he had found ammonium bromide and quinine sulphate behave in much the same way, and suggested the formation of a double salt of magnesium and quinine. Had Mr. Roe analysed the crystals?

Mr. ROE, in reply, said he had not yet completely analysed the crystals. He found that all the stock-solutions prepared with common water precipitated these crystals, which much

resembled those "deposited by a strong solution of magnesium sulphate on evaporating."

The next paper was by Mr. S. A. WALTON, entitled—

"DISPENSING NOTES."

In this paper the author directed the attention of dispensers to some principles of dispensing. He pointed out that the duty of a dispenser did not terminate when he has prepared the prescription he has in hand. He should notice the appearance and even taste of the mixture, and cast over in his mind whether any other method of manipulation could have given a better appearance or greater activity. Such methods of observation have always been successful, and it is the dispenser who has thus the opportunity of introducing new remedies. He highly commended to members of the Association a little book published by Mr. Charles Arthur, dispenser to the Edinburgh Infirmary—viz., the Pharmacopœia of that institution, to which reference was recently made in this journal. A great deal of careful observation was evident, he said, in Mr. Arthur's work, and by such observation it was possible for all to profit.

The PRESIDENT said it was not advisable for the young dispenser to wait till his day's work was over, and then to think over all the mixtures he had dispensed; every case should be examined as it occurred. The same prescription often yields very different results in the hands of different dispensers, and this difference is due in most cases to difference of manipulation.

Mr. JONETT urged that the success of a dispenser depended on the application of the knowledge he had obtained in theory to every case in practice. So long as men studied chemistry or botany merely to pass examinations they would never succeed. They must study in order to apply this knowledge to their everyday work.

Mr. WALTON having replied, Mr. E. GANE read a paper on

CENTRATED TINCTURES AND INFUSIONS.

The author strongly condemned the use of these preparations, and as to the infusions, questioned the correctness of their strength. The methods of manufacturing them are:—(1) By cold maceration and evaporation of the resulting liquor; (2) infusion in hot water, and pressure; (3) by percolation with cold water or dilute spirit. In the first process there are two drawbacks—viz., loss of aroma and decomposition of the active principles by the long evaporation. In the second process the product is always far stronger, when diluted as directed, than the B.P. preparation. The third process yields a better article, but still not a B.P. one; for very little of the mucilaginous matter is extracted by cold percolation, and when weak spirit is used we get, not an infusion, but a kind of tincture. The author also referred to Mr. R. A. Cripps's experience of inf. cinch. conc., which, when made by the prolonged evaporation method, always contains an excess of extractive matter and no quinine (on account of hydrolysis). Concentrated tinctures he placed on the same level with concentrated infusions, and considered that in some cases it is impossible to make such preparations.

The PRESIDENT considered that concentrated infusions should never be used except when a customer could not wait for fresh ones to be prepared, in which case it should be distinctly stated that a concentrated preparation was used.

Mr. ROG said that fresh infusions certainly ought to be used; but in hospitals, when large quantities were wanted and the time of the dispensers limited, this was often impracticable. He saw no objection to a concentrated infusion of quassia.

Mr. HARRISON said in his experience fresh infusions were generally used in hospitals. He doubted if there was much economy in using the concentrated forms.

Mr. SAGE said it was impossible to concentrate infusion of bchn to one-eighth strength without losing much of its strength.

Mr. GANE, in reply, said he hoped that official standardisation of tinctures would soon come in force. Infusion of digitalis should not be concentrated under any circumstances, and preservatives ought not to be added to infusions.

The last paper was by Mr. H. A. JOWETT, on "Evolution in Chemistry."

DUNDEE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

"BOTANY in relation to Pharmacy—an Evolution" was the subject of a lecture by Mr. WILLIAM G. SMITH, B.Sc., lecturer in Agriculture to the Forfarshire County Council, at last week's meeting of this Association. The attendance was not encouraging. Mr. Smith traced, in the course of a very interesting paper, the close relations of botany to pharmacy and medicine, from the latter of which both originated. Pharmacy, he said, owed much of the splendid advance of the last two centuries to the influence of botany and the microscope, and there were signs that the advances of the future were to be made through the assistance of the botanist. Botany he considered to be absolutely necessary to complete the training of the pharmacist, and if pharmacy was to be a profession they ought to set themselves to acquire the knowledge and to satisfy their examiners. He was confident that the examiners would not ask them to do impossibilities and the harder the striving to get through, the more enjoyable the reward of getting through: if they could not take their botany as a pleasure they must take it as a duty.

GLASGOW PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE first social meeting of this Association was held in the Alexandra Hotel, Bath Street, Glasgow, on November 10. Mr. W. L. Currie presided. The meeting is regarded as the most successful of the kind that has ever taken place in Glasgow in connection with the drng-trade, fully 150 gentlemen being present. Songs and recitations and selections of instrumental music were the features.

LIVERPOOL PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

THE usual fortnightly meeting was held at the University College on November 10. There was a large attendance of members.

Mr. R. H. MITCHELL called attention to a prescription for a liniment containing an unusual combination—viz., salicylate of soda along with opium liniment. Thereafter Mr. EDWARD DAVIES read a paper on "The Aromatic Compounds and Ring Formulae," for which he received the warm thanks of the meeting.

BRIGHTON JUNIOR ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACY.

AT the last meeting of this Association, Mr. LOMAX, Curator of the Brighton Museum, delivered a lecture on "The Colours of Flowers." As is usual on these occasions, the attendance of members was most meagre. Those present, however, had an intellectual treat, the lecture throughout being highly entertaining and instructive. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Lomax said that some twenty years ago, when he returned to the town from the uttermost parts of the earth, he joined the local Natural History Society. Shortly afterwards he delivered a lecture to them on the colours of flowers, and a lengthy discussion followed. They talked about every subject under the sun except the one he introduced; but still he held the same views he advanced, and even at that lapse of time he had had no reason to alter them. These are, that the prevailing colour in England is yellow, in Norway blue, and in the central parts of South America and Palestine, scarlet. He also touched upon the use of colour in flowers. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Lomax was thanked.

U.S.A. TRADE-MARKS.—The following trade-marks were registered at Washington on November 1:—Design of two female figures holding a bottle, and signature, for mint alcohol, by E. de Kicles et Cie., Lyons and Paris; "Vapoflater," for boxes, bottles, atomisers, tubes, and distributors for dispensing powders, liquids and semi-liquids, by McKesson & Robbins, New York; "Gossage's," "The Right Sort" and several other marks, for soaps, by Wm. Gossage & Sons, Widnes and Liverpool; "Moki" for medicinal herb teas, by the Moki Herb Remedy Co., Tempe, Ariz.; Signature of the applicant, for pills, by Maurice Leprince, Bourges; "Boomerang" for medicated snuff, by A. M. Fisher, Chillicothe, Mo.

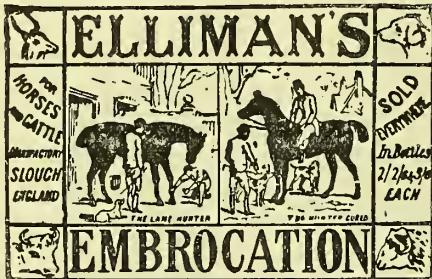
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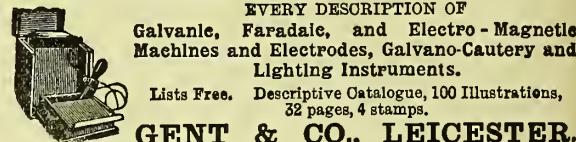
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Editorial Comments.

PHARMACOPEIA REVISION.

CLEARLY, there are two opinions in regard to the revision of our national Pharmacopeia. There is the medical opinion, and the pharmaceutical. Our own sympathies naturally are towards the latter, but we cannot help admiring the definite

and temperate fashion in which Professor Charteris expressed the medical opinion at the opening of the North British Branch session. He is all for a small Pharmacopœia. There was a countryman of his who carried his *materia medica* in his waistcoat pockets—"calomey" in the one and "morphy" in the other; and a big reputation was built thereon, sullied though it was now and then by pinches out of the wrong pockets. This old medico would have materially lengthened Professor Charteris's list of deletions; for him a Pharmacopœia containing calomel and morphia sufficed. Obviously Professor Charteris began at the wrong end. If we are to revise the Pharmacopœia by taking each medical practitioner's opinion of what should be omitted from it nothing would be left. That was very well shown in the remarks which followed the address, and we could tick many more articles in the list than those named which are used, and used extensively, this side of the Border, while there are more which are used largely in Ireland, though very slightly in Great Britain. Appreciation of such facts is one of the first principles to be recognised in revising our Pharmacopœia; it is the standard for the three kingdoms; an embodiment of all that is best in the prescriptions of the thousands of practitioners who are on the medical register.

There is much, however, in Professor Charteris's suggestions which deserves the earnest consideration of prescribers and pharmacists. It seems a fitting time now to consider whether some of the relics of mediæval medical practice should not be relegated to the limbo of forgetfulness. There are not many in the list; but the class which Professor Charteris has labelled "household remedies" at least deserve serious thought, for the suggestion to omit them challenges at once the endeavour, which since 1885 has been growing in strength, to make the British Pharmacopœia the standard for popular medicines. The principle behind the omission of such articles, and others which Professor Charteris describes as "not used," "unnecessary," &c., is that the Pharmacopœia will become a compendium of medicines in common use by medical men. That is the old idea; but with the growth of popular knowledge of medicines pharmacists have found that it is also a compendium of those in popular demand, and in the drug-trade the necessity is recognised of continuing the existence of formulae and standards of quality for such articles as have ceased to be generally prescribed by medical men but are still commonly retailed. Indeed, there are some in the trade (those who look forward to the time when pharmacopœial articles will only be retailed by chemists) who would have a much more extensive list of household remedies in the Pharmacopœia. But that is beside the present question; what is much more important is the necessity for having a standard for the more popular household remedies, and it is fairly agreed that the British Pharmacopœia should fulfil that object. The General Medical Council have accepted that view in a tentative fashion, and have to a limited extent recognised the claim of pharmacists to a voice in pharmacopœial revision by seeking their counsel from time to time. This is as far as the Medical Council under its statutory powers can go; but it is not far enough for pharmacists, and fresh power must be sought to give retailers of medicines a fair share in the formation of the standards according to which these medicines are compounded.

There is little to be gained by a small Pharmacopœia. At present the British Pharmacopœia represents only a fraction of the *materia medica* daily prescribed. Hospital and extra pharmacopœias sufficiently indicate the ground which the national Pharmacopœia does not cover, and outside these and other partially-recognised compendia there is a proprietary *materia medica* which pharmacists have to reckon

with. Nor is it altogether desirable to bring our Pharmacopœia in line with those of other nations. The different methods of treatment prevailing in the different countries are a substantial obstacle to that. For example, the non-recognition of vapours in the German Pharmacopœia does not alter the fact that they are very extensively used in this country, and that the formulae in daily request are far more numerous than those of the British Pharmacopœia. We may also point out that the German Pharmacopœia gives a general standard for infusions and for decoctions, and that these preparations are more used there than in this country. It is only in regard to potent preparations in universal use that there is necessity for uniformity, and that, experience has amply proved, is less likely to be obtained by an International Pharmacopœia than by international agreement to make the necessary emendations slowly, as has been done in the case of the B.P. liquors.

If, as Professor Charteris has stated (we trust incorrectly), we are to get a new Pharmacopœia in two years, it is quite time that pharmacists should do something more business-like than talk about the share they ought to have in its revision.

ABOUT MENTHOL.

THE medicinal use of menthol in China and Japan goes back into the dateless ages. Isolated references to its application in the East are met with here and there in the records of Western travellers in those parts, but we shall probably never know the name of its discoverer or the early history of its introduction. We do not even know with absolute certainty when, and by whom, menthol crystals were first brought to the notice of European pharmacologists. It is said that they have been used pharmaceutically on the Continent as long ago as the end of the last century, but if that statement is capable of proof, the drug must have fallen into oblivion shortly after its introduction, for it was certainly utterly unknown, even by repute, to most persons in the drug-trade twenty-five years ago. Somewhere about 1864 a consignment of the drug was received in London under the name of Chinese peppermint oil, and passingly commented upon for its curious property of solidifying with a fall in the temperature. To the late Mr. John Mackay, of Edinburgh, belongs the distinction of first having called the attention of British pharmacists to the valuable properties of menthol. Mr. Mackay is believed to have brought "Po-Ho oil" with him from Paris, where it was then sold, in the small red-labelled Chinese bottles familiar to Eastern travellers, as a kind of proprietary article. Had menthol been an utterly valueless quack medicine, it would, perhaps, have taken Europe by storm then, and reigned for a season, just long enough to gather a fortune for its first exploiter. But as the drug happened to have a solid therapeutic value it had to wrestle through the familiar stages of contumely, ridicule, animosity, and unreasoning popularity, just like any new creed or reformer. The commercial history of menthol practically dates from 1878, when an English firm in Yokohama made a small shipment of it to London, determined not to rest until they had succeeded in securing for the remedy a footing upon the market. After many months their shipment went back, with a note from the agents, announcing that "the stuff" could not be sold here, as no one knew what to do with it. But the Yokohama firm persevered, and they reaped their reward. Four years later, menthol crystals were the rage of the season, selling at 60s per lb. wholesale, and carried about in cone-shape by all persons with any pretence to the possession of a civilised nervous system.

That was the hot youth of the drug, when Cocking and Christy were kings, and the vicissitudes of speculators alternated between the poles of elation and despair as rapidly as those of the lovers in an *Adelphi* melodrama. But though the twenty years of menthol in Europe have been immeasurably more exciting than all its cycles of *Cathay*, the drug has since settled down to an eminently respectable position among the well-established articles of commerce. Perhaps its early excesses may be due to the circumstance that it was not quite happy in all of its first sponsors. Anyhow, it came to stay, and has settled down in our midst to a steady career of usefulness in the inhaler-, plaster-, cone- and snuff-lines, and only recalling the days when its heart was volcanic by an occasional splutter of mild speculative energy.

Such a period of decorous excitement is now in progress. The menthol stocks in Europe are believed to be very small; the shipments from Japan are known to have fallen off considerably. Previous to 1890 no separate official records were kept of peppermint oil and crystals. In that year the shipments of menthol alone from Japan amounted to 36,091 lbs.; in 1891 they were 22,017 lbs.; and in the first half of 1892 4,684 lbs. That is a very considerable reduction, particularly significant because a much smaller proportion of the exports now goes to Europe and to America than formerly. During the first six months of 1892, only 1,000 lbs. were cleared in Yokohama for New York, 880 lbs. for Hamburg, and 320 lbs. for New York. There exists a widespread belief that the coming winter will witness a recrudescence of the influenza epidemic, and that we may prepare ourselves for a cholera visit next summer. Menthol has been widely recommended as a remedy for the one, and peppermint oil as a prophylactic against the other complaint. Furthermore, the Eastern exchanges have lately taken a turn for the better, and any small advance in silver reacts at once upon the value of Japanese goods. These are the main points upon which the bull-speculators rely for a continued rise in menthol crystals, the price of which has already advanced from about 7s. 6d. in April last to 12s. per lb. at the present time. Their hopes appear to rest upon pretty solid foundations; but the serious factor of the unknown stocks that may possibly be held in China and Japan, and for the non-existence of which we have no other security than the assurances of a few speculators, should not be left out of account. In our trade report we give a review of the principal price fluctuations of menthol during the last ten years, from which it will be seen that the price is now already higher than it has been since the beginning of 1887. It appears to us that one of the facts most likely to exercise an advancing influence upon the price of menthol must be sought for in the fact, which now appears fairly conclusively established, that the selling prices of Japanese peppermint oil and of menthol since 1887 have been too low to make it worth the while of the producers to place their land under the very exhaustive peppermint crop. There are two harvests of the herb in Japan, the principal one in June, and the smaller one in August. Allowing for the time required for the distillation and marketing of the product, the last of the oil and crystals of this year's harvest ought to be now well on the way from Japan; and the fact that the exporters there offer very sparingly, and require higher and higher prices for their holdings, also goes some way to uphold the views of those who "think well" of the article.

A WEAK SPOT.

MR. IVAN LEVINSTEIN was deplored in Manchester the other day the apathy in regard to scientific education which

infests English chemical industries. If we leave out managers and employers there is little scientific knowledge left amongst the thousands of workers who get a living from these industries, and Mr. Levinstein rightly regarded this as the chief obstacle to our success in competition with more favoured nations. We have striking confirmation of the first assertion in the report, which has just been issued, of the technological examinations promoted by the City and Guilds of London Institute. Nothing is brought out more clearly by that report than the astonishing neglect of technical subjects appertaining to applied chemistry. The examinations, it may be explained, were instituted in 1879 for the purpose of encouraging the study of the principles underlying our great industries. It was the artisans who were aimed at, and that they have admirably responded in many cases is shown by the figures for the fourteen years that have elapsed since. A beginning was made with seven subjects; now there are fifty-six. There were twenty-three centres in 1879; this year 265. In the first year 202 papers were given in by candidates; this year the number was 8,534, and from the beginning nearly 104,000 students have taken advantage of the classes recognised by the Institute. The progress is very satisfactory, and perhaps the best feature from a British-trade point of view is the large number of persons engaged in the textile industries who seek to improve themselves by the means thus presented to them. More than a third of the total number of students have attended spinning, weaving, and allied classes. Other handicrafts, from iron and steel manufacture to brickwork and masonry, make up the bulk of the rest, with students numbering from hundreds to thousands in the several classes. When we touch the chemical industries the falling-off is phenomenal. This year salt manufacture and alkali manufacture produced not a single student; in soap manufacture there were twelve students, three went in for examination, and one passed. Three "external candidates" were examined and passed. We note also the following figures:—Coal-tar products, 47 students, 17 examined; oils and fats, 20 students, 4 examined; gas manufacture, 54 candidates; paper manufacture, 10 candidates; sugar manufacture and glass manufacture: none—altogether less than 150 students from the most important chemical industries of the country. This lamentable neglect has been apparent all the fourteen years, and the contrast with other handicrafts is so striking that we are forced to the conclusion that there is a strong deterrent influence in the chemical industries themselves. We do not overlook the probability of many attending pure science classes; these would have acted as feeders for the technological classes, but there has been no feeding worth speaking about. The true explanation of the matter lies in the principle upon which our chemical industries are conducted. It is the antithesis of that which obtains in our textile and metallurgical industries, where the majority of foremen and managers have worked themselves up from the lowest rung of the industrial ladder; they are encouraged to do that. As a result we retain commercial supremacy in these industries, in spite of most pinching hostile tariffs. There is no such encouragement to chemical-workers. What the manufacturers want is a large volume of unskilled labour, with the scientific and technical knowledge concentrated in the brains of the managers and their immediate assistants. It has always been considered the proper thing not to let labourers know too much; all that is wanted of them is mechanical dexterity. Intelligent interest in the work thus becomes impossible, and we have no progress. The weak spot in our chemical industries is here, and it cannot be strengthened until, as in the more successful handicrafts, the workmen themselves endeavour to secure by education better position

in the crafts they pursue. But that reform can never be brought about if manufacturers do not hold out inducements to them. A little less preaching in market and meeting places about the superiority of German chemists, and more direct practical endeavour to encourage competence in the British workman, appears to be the proper prescription.

COMMENTARY.

MR. CARTEIGHE'S PAPER.—The daily newspapers appear to be taking Mr. Carteighe's advice, in regard to the sale of poisons to medical men, in quite a different light from what was intended. Thus comments the *Evening Standard* :—“The Pharmaceutical Society has done well to take up the question of the sale of poisons by apothecaries. There is abundant evidence to show that many of them are not sufficiently cautious in supplying such articles to customers who represent themselves as medical men. The Neill case has shown that the practice is lamentably lax.” Nothing of the kind; there was no evidence whatever to show where Neill obtained his strychnine, and it is questionable if it was bought in this country at all. Our contemporary considers that the necessity for the precautions advocated by Mr. Carteighe “appears to be self-evident; yet they are by no means superfluous under the laxity which has grown up, and facilitated the perpetration of more than one cold-blooded murder.” The *Daily News* and the *Echo* have also referred to the paper, but offer no comment.

MR. HART URGES GREATER ACTIVITY.—The *British Medical Journal* still pegs away at the Pharmaceutical Society and its duty in regard to the sale of poisons. “Whatever may be said,” remarks the editor, “as to the enforcement of the seventeenth section being a duty appertaining especially to the State, there cannot be any question that the restriction of the sale of poison within its proper channels is the particular function of the Pharmaceutical Society, since the power of enforcing the Act in that respect is placed exclusively in its hands. While, from the public point of view, the medical profession expects that power to be exercised in the interests of public safety, members of the Pharmaceutical Society will naturally look for its exercise in favour of their material interests. Reasonable as this may be, provided that the Society's larger and higher public duty is efficiently fulfilled, it cannot at this juncture be overlooked that the Pharmaceutical Society's public duty in regard to the sale of poison will have to be performed with greater energy than has hitherto been manifested in the regulation of the trade in poisons.”

Business Changes.

MR. L. M. JONES has opened a very handsome pharmacy at Menai Bridge, North Wales.

MR. J. W. B. SWAINSON, chemist, has opened a business at 22 Albert Road, Morice Town, Dovuport.

MR. HENRY M. ASHTON has removed from London to Warrington, where he has bought the business of Mr. C. J. Bennett, who is leaving the retail for the wholesale trade.

MR. F. W. HARRIS, chemist and druggist, has removed his business from 83 Brockley Road, Brockley, S.E., to No. 87, two doors from the old premises. He has secured a long lease of the new buildings.

MR. J. MCKNIGHT, chemist, of 290 Euston Road, and Mr. George Driver, electrician, of 210 Euston Road, are

about to have their respective premises lighted by the St. Pancras Vestry by electricity.

MR. JOSEPH FINLAY, L.P.S.I., lately manager of drug department Messrs. Woods, Webb & Co., Dublin, has undertaken the management (for executors) of Coake's Medical Hall, Clonmel, *vice* Mr. Thomas McMurray, L.P.S.I., who is studying for the medical profession in Dublin.

MR. GEORGE MELVIN, pharmaceutical chemist, who for some time was in Richmond, has completed a partnership agreement with Messrs. James Robertson & Co., 35A George Street, Edinburgh. Mr. Melvin takes a share in the retail business. Mr. Thomas Thompson retains his interest in that business, and will still supervise the retail department, but he has lately acquired extensive premises behind, but distinct from the pharmacy, where the gelatine capsule and mineral-water business will have room for development, and to this he will pay special attention.

COMMERCIAL GOA POWDER.

By E. J. MILLARD, F.C.S.

A RECENT examination of several samples of commercial Goa powder has shown such a remarkable amount of adulteration as to render it expedient to draw immediate attention to it.

The samples were all obtained from wholesale houses, either in England or Scotland, those particularly being selected who claim to import the article.

It is probable from the figures given below that more than one sample emanated from the same source. The amount of moisture varied somewhat from 1 to 3 per cent.

The following samples were examined:—

No.	Source	Colour	Percentage of Ash
1	London	Brown	4.0
2	”		23.5
3	”	Greenish-brown	22.9
4	”	Brown	28.6
5	Liverpool	”	7.7
6	”	”	23.0
7	Edinburgh	”	4.2
8	”	Dark-brown	25.9

The ash consisted chiefly of SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , and Fe_2O_3 .

The sample examined by Professor Attiell in 1875 yielded only 0.43 per cent. of ash.

Several of the samples were labelled “Chrysarobin B.P.”

A glance at most of the wholesale lists indicates that considerable confusion exists as to what constitutes chrysarobin B.P. This is due to the inaccurate synonyms employed in the Pharmacopœia. There is no doubt, as Mr. N. H. Martin pointed out, that the description of character and tests under chrysarobin applied only to so-called chrysophanic acid. The omission of this synonym and inclusion of Goa powder and araroba has unquestionably led to the inference that the unpurified article is official. It should be clearly understood, therefore, that only so-called chrysophanic acid—or purified chrysarobin, as Mr. Martindale calls it—answers the requirements and tests of the Pharmacopœia for chrysarobin.

DEATH OF THE SENIOR FRENCH PHARMACIST.—The death is announced of M. Eugène Schœdelin, the *doyen* of French pharmacists. The deceased gentleman was 90 years of age, having been born at Colmar in 1803. For a long time he practised pharmacy at Thann, Alsace, where his personal qualities, and his devotion during the great cholera epidemic of 1851, won for him the respect and friendship of all. As a distinguished chemist, his processes for manufacturing certain extracts have been adopted by the French Codex. M. Schœdelin died on the morning of Monday, November 14, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Hahn, who holds the position of librarian of the Paris Faculty of Medicine.

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

McGLASHAN—BRUCE.—At 4 Maitland Street, Edinburgh, on November 9, by the Rev. W. Landels, D.D., Dnblin Street Baptist Church, James McGlashan, chemist and surgeon-dentist, Edinburgh, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Bruce, Maitland Street, Edinburgh.

WRIGHT—SCLATER.—At 95 George Street, Edinburgh, on November 10, by the Rev. John Sclater, of Manchester, assisted by the Rev. D. Georgeson, M.A., Bowling, Mr. David Morgan Wright, chemist, Kirkwall, to Maggie Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Sclater, Kirkwall.

DEATHS.

RAMSDEN.—On November 8, at Kingston, Halifax, Mr. Alfred Ramsden, aged 62. Mr. Ramsden commenced life as apprentice to Mr. Lofthouse, chemist, Halifax, and later conducted a business in Northgate for nine years. He relinquished the craft, however, for journalism, and eventually became editor and proprietor of the *Halifax Courier*. The deceased gentleman was one of the leading men of the town, and was elected alderman in 1880 and mayor in 1883. He leaves a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

SMITH.—At Laurel Bank, New Scone, N.B., on November 4, Mr. James Wilson, chemist and druggist, formerly of Smith, Sutherland & Wilson, Leith.

VALENTINE.—Mr. Mann Satterwhite Valentine, the inventor of "Valentine's Meat-juice," died at his residence in Richmond City, Va., on Saturday, October 22, after a lingering illness. The deceased gentleman was in his 69th year, having been born in Richmond on April 22, 1824. The study of medicine was from the first his ambition, and this he pursued in his native town, and then at Lyons, where he was vice-consul for U.S.A. Then he returned to the States, and after the war, being broken in fortune, he commenced a "notion business." It was in 1870 that he conceived the idea of a meat-juice, and he was directly led to this by his devotedness to his invalid wife. At the suggestion of the leading physicians in Richmond he began to manufacture the juice for their patients, and in 1874 abandoned the "notion trade," and devoted his whole time to the meat-juice, with what success is shown by the estate which he has left—viz., to the value of £275,000. By his will, several bequests are made to the charitable institutions of his city; and, in a codicil, he bequeaths to the city an extremely valuable museum of books, manuscripts, and curiosities collected from all parts of the world, together with the house in which they are stored. Mr. Valentine had been a collector from his boyhood, and his collection is regarded as one of exceptional richness. It is now proposed to call it "The Valentine Museum." Mr. Valentine was much attached to his family, and was a close companion of his seven sons, who have hardly known a day when they were not by his side (excepting the time they were travelling). There will be no change in the business.

WALTON.—The death, by a railway accident, is announced of Dr. Joseph R. Walton, of the firm of Whiteside & Walton, Washington, D.C. The deceased gentleman was in his forty-seventh year, and was professor of analytical chemistry in the National College of Pharmacy at Washington, as well as being a business man. He was a native of Halifax, England, and in 1870 went to the States. Although always of a scientific turn, it was not until 1876 that he took up the study of medicine.

Personalities.

On Saturday Mr. Alderman A. H. Cox, J.P., of pill-fame, of Brighton, attained the eightieth year of his age.

MR. FREDERICK W. BIRD, chemist, Coventry, has been appointed dispenser to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

MR. MARSHALL LEIGH, of Brighton, has been presented with a handsomely illuminated address by a union of the literary societies of the town.

MR. A. SYDNEY CAMPKIN, chemist and druggist, Cambridge, has been placed upon the commission of peace for the borough of Cambridge. Mr. Campkin is well known as one of the leading Oddfellows of the country.

SINCE the meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of U.S.A., Mr. John M. Peters, a leading member of it, and the treasurer of the firm Seabury & Johnson, has been presented with a handsome gold watch-chain and appendages. The presentation was made at a dinner given in Mr. Peters' honour.

MR. M. I. ELLWOOD has been placed upon the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Leominster. Mr. Ellwood has been in business at Leominster for some twenty-two years. He was apprenticed at Mawson's, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Councillor Barclay was an apprentice there at the same time, and Mr. Ellwood was afterwards, for two or three years, in the laboratory of Messrs. Southall Bros., Birmingham. Later, he returned to Newcastle, to take charge of the drug department of Messrs. Mawson & Swan, in Moseley Street. Mr. Ellwood bought Mr. Gilkes' business in Leominster. There he has taken a very active part in public life, and has twice held the mayoral office. He was for a few years the proprietor and editor of the *Leominster News*, and has been a contributor to various journals, amongst them THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

MUNICIPAL HONOURS.

To the list of chemists who have been elected mayors we have to add this week several names, and we now present portraits of all that are available. All the accounts that we have received show that chemists who obtain municipal honours are very popular men. We note, for example, that Mr. J. Brooks Parkin, the Mayor of Ripon, was returned to the Council two years ago by the largest majority ever given by the citizens. On the day of his election as mayor he was greeted on leaving the Town Hall with loud cheers by a large crowd. At the entrance to Kirkgate a triumphal arch had been erected. The mayoral procession was escorted to his Worship's residence by the Ripon City Band.

Mr. Jonathan Phillips, of Wigan, is a pharmaceutical chemist. Before starting in business in Crewe in 1868 he had had experience in London with Butler & Crispe, in Naples at the Royal Pharmacy, and in Paris with Roberts & Co. He sold his Crewe business to Henderson & Co. in 1871, and two months after opened in Wallgate, Wigan. Mr. Phillips has long taken a part in municipal work, and has done excellent service for his town on the Sanitary Committee and Infirmary Board of Management.

Mr. George Strawson, of Yarborough House, Bishop's Castle, has been in business in that town for fifteen years, and has been a member of the Corporation since its foundation. He was returned on November 1 at the head of the poll with a majority of fifty-one votes, and the mayor's chain is a fitting recognition by his colleagues of Mr. Strawson's popularity.

In the group we include the three Welsh mayors regarding whom we gave some personal particulars last week.

Mr. Alfred Ream, chemist and druggist, Mayor of King's Lynn, gave up the chemist's business twenty-five years since, he tells us, so that we can scarcely include him in a pharmaceutical group. Mr. Alderman W. Monnt, of Canterbury, Mr. Alderman Parkinson, wholesale druggist, Burnley, and Mr. Alderman Wild, Hyde, have each been elected a second time, while Mr. Jonathan Slater enters on the third year of his chief citizenship.

Mr. Enoch Palmer, J.P., chemist, Great Grimsby, has been re-elected an alderman of that town. Mr. Palmer headed the poll.

Mr. Arthur Deck, Cambridge, has been elected for the third time alderman of the borough.

Mr. Ferdinand Green Foster, chemist and dentist, of Lake Road, Landport, was a successful candidate at the recent election, defeating his opponent by 223 votes. Portsmouth has now the unique distinction of being represented in the Town Council by three brothers, all of whom were trained as chemists—viz., Messrs. Tom Scott Foster, (ex-Mayor) Harry Pibworth Foster, Queen Street, and F. G. Foster.

Pharmaceutical

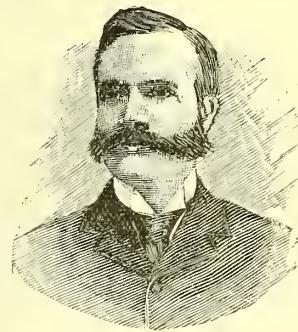


ALDERMAN MOUNT, Canterbury.



ALDERMAN W. MERRY, Ilkeston.

Mayors



ALDERMAN PARKINSON, Burnley.



MR. JONATHAN PHILLIPS, Wigan.



MR. A. G. GAMBLE, Grantham.



MR. GEORGE STRAWSON, Bishop's Castle.



MR. JOHN LLEWELLYN, Cowbridge.



MR. E. CEREDIG EVANS, Cardigan.



ALDERMAN EVANS, Lampeter.



MR. JONATHAN SLATER, Welsh.



MR. J. BROOKS PARKIN, R'pon.



ALDERMAN WILD, Hyde.

Legal Reports.

THE PYN-KA SYNDICATE (LIMITED) v. W. B. FORDHAM & SONS (LIMITED).

ON Friday, November 11, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, Mr. Waggett appeared, before Mr. Justice North on behalf of Henry Hadida & Co. and the Pyn-Ka Syndicate (Limited) in support of a motion that W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited) might be restrained by injunction until the trial of the action or further order from selling any "putz paste" or other polishing paste not manufactured by the plaintiffs as "Pyn-Ka" or "Pyn-Ka paste," or under any name calculated to induce the belief that the goods of the defendants were those of the plaintiffs.

In opening the motion, the learned counsel said that the plaintiffs were the vendors of a certain paste for polishing metals, for which they obtained the exclusive right of sale in the early part of the year 1891. They invented the word "Pyn-Ka" for use in connection with this paste, registering a trade-mark of which the word "Pyn-Ka" formed one of the essential features. His case was that "Pyn-Ka" meant the plaintiffs' goods, and that the defendants were passing off their goods as "Pyn-Ka."

Mr. Justice North asked what the plaintiffs said their right was.

Mr. Waggett replied that the exclusive right was to the use of the word "Pyn-Ka" and to a particular label of which that word formed a prominent feature. His case was that the defendants had introduced to a customer as "Pyn-Ka," goods which were not "Pyn-Ka," thereby deceiving the shopkeeper and the public.

Mr. Cozens Hardy, Q.C., said he appeared for the defendants. Was the plaintiffs' case that the defendants intended to use "Pyn-Ka"?

Mr. Waggett replied that in view of what the defendants had done it was necessary that the plaintiffs should have protection for the future.

Mr. Cozens Hardy said that the defendants had never threatened to use the word "Pyn-Ka." If in this one instance a clerk did put that on the invoice it was purely by mistake and without the defendants' knowledge or consent.

Mr. Justice North said that if Mr. Hardy's clients would undertake not to do what the Court was asked to restrain them from doing, he would postpone the hearing of the discussion until the trial.

Mr. Cozens Hardy said he would give the undertaking his Lordship had mentioned, but that did not in the least bind him to say that the motion was properly brought.

Mr. Justice North said that Mr. Hardy's clients would not be prejudiced.

Mr. Cozens Hardy said that being so they would undertake not to use "Pyn-Ka" in any form or shape.

Mr. Waggett said that was all the plaintiffs wanted; they did not ask for anything else.

Mr. Justice North thereupon accepted the defendants undertaking not to use the word "Pyn-Ka" in any way, this undertaking to be without prejudice to any question at the trial, and directed the motion to stand over to the trial.

MULTIPLICATION OF OFFENCES: APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

ON Friday last week, Mr. Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Hawkins, sitting as a Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench, delivered judgment in an appeal by the Society of Apothecaries in a case brought by them against an apothecary named Jones from a judgment of the County Court Judge of Derby in three actions for penalties for acting and practising as an apothecary without being qualified under the sections of the Act of 1815.

Mr. Houghton, who argued the case for the appellant Society, said the question they raised was whether the Judge was right in holding that where several persons were attended to on one and the same day by an uncertified person it could be regarded as a comprehensive (or single) offence, or whether—as he submitted for the appellants—there was a distinct offence in each individual case. The Judge found

for the plaintiffs in one case for 20*l.*, but dismissed the two others. The defendant carried on a large business, having agencies in various towns. In a series of cards he had issued it was stated that he cured cancer without operation, and had made 75 of such cures in Nottingham alone, one of the cards reading "All germs of consumption cured even when they are given up."

At the conclusion of the arguments, Mr. Baron Pollock, in delivering a written judgment, said that in the course of the argument counsel for the Society called attention to the fact that in no cases had the present question been fully argued, and that they were founded in great measure upon the well-known judgment in the case of "Crepps v. Durden," where it was held that a baker who had sold a number of hot loaves on the same Sunday could not be convicted of more than one offence. The prescribing for and giving medicine to different patients, counsel argued, could not properly be compared to the selling of different rolls, especially as in the present case a separate offence in the case of each patient would seem to be involved. There was, no doubt, great force in this remark, and it might afford a good ground for amending the Apothecaries Act, but at present the provision in that Act as to offences is identical with that in the Sunday Trading Act. That Act imposes the penalty on any one who shall do or exercise any worldly labour, business, or work on the Lord's Day, and the language of the Apothecaries Act is, "If any person shall act or practise as an apothecary," &c., and both Acts go on to provide that every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a certain sum. It appeared to his Lordship to be clear that, however the subject-matter or the character of the offences created by the two Acts may differ, they are both directed against an habitual or continuous course of conduct, not against an individual act, and therefore they ought both to receive the same construction. He therefore dismissed the appeal, with costs.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, in assenting, said he was not at all sorry that he had been led to the same conclusion, when he looked at the way in which the penalty had been obtained. A solicitor's clerk, with two friends, neither of them ill or requiring medical assistance, went to the defendant, and the clerk, pretending to be sick, obtained some medicine from him. Then one of his friends went in, and also simulated sickness; and a lady, likewise pretending to be ill, obtained some pills and medicine. He could only compare these three to birds that entice other birds into a trap. They enticed others to this apothecary's, and then the Court was asked to make these three pretended cases of sickness the subject of separate penalties. He was glad that the County Court Judge took the view he did, it being in accordance with good sense, as distinguished from common sense.

Mr. Houghton asked for leave to appeal, if the Society desired to carry the case further, but their Lordships refused the application, saying they had no doubt about the case.

SPECIAL SOAPS BY WEIGHT.

A WOLVERHAMPTON grocer offered by handbill to sell 3 lbs. of "Sunlight" for 7*½*d., 3 lbs. of "Venus" soap for 7*½*d., and "Matchless Cleanser" at 2 lbs. for 5*½*d. An inspector took advantage of the offer and bought a lot. He afterwards tried and found the "Sunlight" soap to be a little over 1 lb. deficient, and the "Venus" soap 12*½* oz. short. The words "12-oz. tablets" were on the "Sunlight" soap box. The grocer was last week summoned before the Magistrate and fined 10*s.* and costs in each case. The defence was that it was the custom of the trade to sell these soaps by tablets, but defendant has since stated that it was inadvertently omitted to be stated to the customers that three tablets, and not 3 lbs. of soap, were to be sold for 7*½*d. By a printer's error "pounds" had been inserted on the handbills instead of "tablets."

FLOATING A PATENT MEDICINE.

THE liniment which Dr. Robert Bell, of Glasgow, placed upon the market as a patent medicine a few years ago was the subject of a lengthy legal argument before Lord Stormont Darling, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Monday. This arose from the actions by

Mrs. Margaret Isabella Meason or Thomson, 10 Park Quadrant, Glasgow, and her husband, Alexander Thomson, in which they sued Dr. Bell, who resides at 29 Lynedoch Street, Glasgow, for repayment of 426*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* and 106*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* respectively, being sums which they say they advanced on loan to him. Dr. Bell was, however, of the opinion that Mr. and Mrs. Thomson were partners with him in the concern. In support of this contention Mr. Clark, his counsel, said there was no relative statement of the loan, only a letter written by Dr. Bell, in which he asked Mr. Thomson to "pay 50*l.* in two instalments, and after ten instalments of 40*l.* This will give you one-fifth of the interest in the liniment, and I will agree to pay you back all you put into the company, with 5 per cent. added, at the end of five years." The plaintiffs produced this letter and the receipts for the money as a proof that the contract of loan had been entered into, but he submitted strongly that that letter was not, on the face of it, anything like a contract of loan. Premises were taken at 51 Woodlands Road, Glasgow, and there the business of manufacturing "Dr. Bell's liniment" was carried on by "Estell & Co." that being the name assumed for the purpose. In November and December, 1885, the plaintiff advanced 40*l.* being her proportion of the 50*l.* instalments of the loan as agreed on. She advanced 32*l.* being her proportion of the 40*l.* instalments, monthly thereafter till March, 1887, when she paid a reduced instalment of 24*l.* At that date the plaintiff had advanced 520*l.*, but she made no further advances, as the business had proved an utter failure and their security over the net profits had proved of no value. About the spring of 1888 the defendant, in consequence of certain proceedings of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow with reference to the business of Estell & Co., was extremely desirous of concealing his identity with the firm. The plaintiff's son was induced by the defendant after some negotiations and correspondence to write to him in terms, suggested by the defendant, a letter which was used by the defendant to clear himself before the Faculty. This letter was very reluctantly granted. The shop at 51 Woodlands Road was shortly thereafter closed, and the stock was handed over for realisation to Messrs. Hatrick & Co., wholesale chemists, Glasgow. Since the realisation the plaintiff had been repaid 213*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* It was further contended that the arrangement was a joint adventure and not a contract of loan. Counsel for defendant pointed out that by an assignation it was provided that the plaintiffs were to get a third part of the profits of sale of the liniment after the manufacture and advertising of the article had been repaid, that the remaining part of the profits were to be the property of his wife and children, and in the event of their death their share of the business was to revert to him.

After considerable argument between Dr. Bell's counsel and his Lordship upon technical points in the documents, counsel for the plaintiffs joining therein, it was ultimately agreed that the matter should go to proof, and accordingly his Lordship allowed the plaintiffs a *pro *habili modo** and the defendant *conjunct probation*.

PHARMACY ACT PROSECUTION.

AT the Croydon County Court on Tuesday, before his Honour Judge Lushington, the case of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain *v.* Rhodes came on for hearing and was disposed of, it being an action to recover penalties for six breaches of the Pharmacy Act. The defendant, who keeps a chemist's shop and carries on the business of a post-office at 1 Penge Lane, Sydenham, did not appear, nor was there anyone present on his behalf. The Pharmaceutical Society was represented by Mr. Flux, who stated that the particulars showed that the claim was for six penalties for having sold poisons on six different occasions—or, rather, for having kept open shop for the sale of poisons—the defendant not being a registered person within the meaning of the Act.

The Judge: Has this Court power to enforce penalties?

Mr. Flux: Yes, your Honour; penalties have to be recovered in the County Court.

The Judge: I see you are claiming 30*l.* What is the practice, can you tell me?

Mr. Flux: There is no option of mitigating the penalty.

The Act says that for every such offence the penalty is to be 5*l.*

The Judge: But whether a defendant is liable is in the discretion of the Court?

Mr. Flux: Yes; but the Judge has no power to reduce the penalty.

The Judge: Is there any power to remit the penalty?

Mr. Flux: Only by means of an application to the Privy Council direct. The enforcement of the penalties is left in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Society, under the Act, and they have to account to the governing Council for the penalties so recovered. In this instance the defendant has been sued on three or four previous occasions, but each time he has paid up before the case has come into Court.

The Judge: Then he is an old offender?

Mr. Flux: Oh, yes, sir.

The Judge: Then I think it relieves me of a great deal of responsibility in the matter. It seems to indicate which way my opinion should turn.

Mr. Hobbs, an employé of the Society at 17 Bloomsbury Square, then deposed to visiting the defendant's shop on August 4, and asking for 2*d.* worth of laudanum and 2*d.* worth of soap-liniment mixed.

The Judge: I believe it is not necessary to show that the defendant himself sold it?

Mr. Flux: No; he is being proceeded against for keeping open shop. We cannot proceed against the same man for selling and keeping open shop as well.

The Judge: I see; you are depending on the 15th section of the Act—"for keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons." Is 2*d.* worth of laudanum poison?

Mr. Flux: Yes, sir.

The witness went on to say that he made similar purchases on August 12, 22, and 26, and on September 2 and October 14. He retained the purchases until he handed them to an analyst, when they were sealed up, and a number and date put on each bottle.

Mr. Flux now handed to his Honour the report of the decision in Wheeldon's case, which was given by Mr. Justice Hawkins on appeal from the Wandsworth County Court, and said that no question was raised in that case as to the Pharmaceutical Society being the proper Society to sue.

The Judge: You have proved six actual sales?

Mr. Flux: Yes.

Mr. Eastes, who said he was an analyst, and connected with several societies engaged in chemical and analytical work, proved receiving the six bottles (produced) from the last witness, and said he analysed their contents. He found laudanum in each and all of them.

By Mr. Flux: Laudanum was a preparation of opium—tincture of opium.

This was the case for the prosecution.

His Honour (to Mr. Flux): I suppose you have no evidence to give me that the defendant has been guilty of the same kind of conduct on previous occasions?

Mr. Flux said the evidence he had was in the form of a communication, which, of course, was not admissible. In 1889 the Society applied for five penalties, and the defendant paid them.

His Honour said he would take it from Mr. Flux that there was no reason for showing any particular mercy in the case.

Mr. Flux: It is one of those cases in which a man still goes on, and the Act says, "Whereas it is expedient for the public safety," &c.

In giving his decision, his Honour said this was a very important Act which he was called upon for the first time to enforce. He did not know whether the case was simplified by the absence of the defendant, or otherwise. A claim was made against him for penalties for keeping open shop for retailing, dispensing, and compounding poisons. He did not wish to lay undue stress on the fact that the plural was used in the Act, but the evidence was that on six occasions the defendant, who kept a chemist's shop and a post-office, on being applied to, furnished and served tincture of opium, commonly called laudanum, which was a poison under the Act. That being so, he was of opinion that it had been proved that he did keep open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons, or at any rate a poison, and that was enough for the present case.

Of course every Court ought to be careful in enforcing penalties, and very often it was very properly left in the discretion of the Court whether penalties should be fully enforced. He had on this occasion to deal with an Act which jealously guarded the public safety, and it was an Act which should be and was well known. It had been suggested to him that the defendant was an old offender, but no legal proof of it had been given, and therefore he did not think he ought to act on that; but he would assume that there was no knowledge on the part of the prosecuting authority that the defendant was a person who should be leniently dealt with. It was doubtful, perhaps, whether he had power to mitigate the penalty; at any rate, he would give judgment for the full penalties—30% in all—against this man for his conduct, which was contrary to the Act and dangerous to the public. Judgment accordingly.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re SAUNDERS & SAUNDERS, Cleckheaton, Manufacturing Chemists.

THE creditors interested in this bankruptcy on Monday authorised the trustee to continue to carry on the bankrupt's business for any period not exceeding twelve months, and to enter into contracts and engagements so that there may be a more beneficial winding-up of the estate.

Re J. SILVER, Croydon.

THE private meeting of creditors (referred to under English News) was held on Thursday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Attwood, Binsted & Co., 171 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., to consider the offer made by debtor. It appeared from the statement of affairs made out by debtor that the unsecured liabilities amounted to 1,200*l.* and assets *nil*.

Mr. Binsted (Attwood, Binsted & Co.) said that shortly after the last meeting of creditors, Mrs. Silver, thinking her husband dead, instructed him to realise the estate. He advertised the business for sale, and eventually found a purchaser, who gave 7*l.* for the books, goodwill, &c. The stock was covered by a bill of sale for 150*l.*, and the bill-of-sale holder had sold it to the purchaser.

The debtor, in reply to questions, said that creditors to the extent of 700*l.* had signed the circular, and another for 260*l.* had promised to refrain from pressing him. The cash creditors were friends of his, and would not harass him. He had no reversionary interest of any kind, and had no property or assets whatever. He had lost 1,000*l.* in the business, which he had saved whilst in the grocery trade. After further discussion the meeting decided not to sign the agreement, although they had no objection to allow their debts to stand over for the present.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Chapman, B., and Booker, J., under the style of B. Chapman & Co., Sheffield, mineral-water manufacturers.

Meadows, F. L., and Read, J. B., under the style of Hill, Bros. & Co., Wandsworth, chemical manufacturers and merchants.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Cockshoot, Thomas Bower, Hyde, veterinary surgeon, &c.

Savory, William, Rastiek, and trading in co-partnership with T. Milnes, C. Jessop, and R. Crowther, as Savory & Co., Brighouse, dry salter.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Cockshoot, Thomas Bower, Hyde, veterinary surgeon and shoeing-smith.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

ANY person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks should *at once* communicate with Sir Reader Lack, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 2, 1892.)

"HEDLEY'S GENUINE DOUBLE SUPER"; for toilet-soap. By E. A. Hedley and A. Hedley, trading as Thomas Hedley & Co., City Soap-works, City Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 167,229.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 9, 1892.)

"LION BRAND," and device of lion holding bottle, with shield on crossed keys, and monogram; for sugar of milk. By J. P. Ritterhans, Leiden, Holland. The essential particular is the combination of devices. 166,344.

Device of sheep standing on two full sacks; for fuller's earth. By the Fuller's Earth Union (Limited), 24 Bridge Row, E.C. 157,362.

Device of check-board box, with wording and signature on label; for gelatine. By R. Cox, trading as J. & G. Cox, Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh. 166,237.

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD SOAP"; for toilet-soap, shaving-soap, &c. By J. L. Thomas & Co., 162 Fore Street, Exeter. 166,226.

"J. L. THOMAS & CO., EXETER"; for toilet and shaving soaps, &c. By J. L. Thomas, 162 Fore Street, Exeter. 166,227.

"FURNESS BOUQUET," sketch of Conishead Priory, and wording on label; for a perfume. By C. Askew & Son, 22 New Market Street, Ulverston. The essential particular is the picture of the Priory. 166,549.

Sketches of four carnations; for perfumery. By J. Sturrock, trading as Sturrock & Sons, 66 Regent Street, London. 166,557.

"ZEE KEE"; a preparation for the teeth. By W. Revell & F. A. Badman, trading as Revell, Steele & Co., 40 New Street, Birmingham. 167,257.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 16, 1892.)

"KINGE BLADUD," and ancient effigy in niche; for mineral and aerated waters. By the Bath Brewery (Limited), Bathwick Street, Bath. 164,548.

New Companies.

MR. W. POTTER, 81 High Street, Plaistow, E., calls our attention to the fact that the name of the company of which he is managing director, and to which reference was made last week, is W. S. Potter (Limited).

RYDER & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of, dealers in, and agents for screw and other stoppers, bottle and jar merchants, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. Lawson, Musgrave Road, S.W., manager; G. T. Nunn, Huddleston Road, W., clerk; T. H. Furneaux, Malmesbury Road, E., clerk; H. W. Bettles, Stratford Place, Camden Town, N., clerk; T. Wye, Walthamstow, foreman; W. Knibbs, Little Coram Street, W.C., foreman; and H. Humphreys, Beachcroft Road, Leytonstone, shopman.

"KAR-NA" SOAP SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Object: To acquire the business of soap manufacturers hitherto carried on by H. Hadida, at Congleton, Cheshire, and to develop and extend the same. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are: W. P. J. Fawcett, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, engineer; H. J. Owen, 14 St. Mary's Gate, Manchester, agent; G. Graham, Clement's Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, agent; W. A. Cartwright, Shep-

pard Street, Stoke-on-Trent, agent; H. Hadida, Lord Street, Liverpool, merchant; and S. T. Loader, The Temple, Liverpool, corn merchant. There shall not be less than three nor more than five directors; the first to be elected by the above-named subscribers. Qualification not specified. Remuneration to be fixed in general meeting.

THE HYDE DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED) was registered on November 10 by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, of 120 Chancery Lane. Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Object: To acquire and carry on the business of a drysalter, patent-medicine vendor, optician, oil dealer, and oil merchant, now carried on by Alfred Sherwin, at No. 1 Market Street, Hyde, Cheshire. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are as follows:—Edward Alfred Sherwin, Hibbert Lane, Marple, drysalter; Mrs. Harriet Sherwin, of the same place; John Roberts Thompson, King Street, Bakewell, chemist; Mrs. Ellen Agnes Thompson, of the same place; Charles Sherwin, London Road, Alvaston, Derby, builder; Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Sherwin, of the same place; Henry Oldfield, 192 Mottram Road, Hyde, retired chemist. Registered office, 1 Market Street, Hyde.

THOMAS MOSCROP & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of drysalter, oilman, and wholesale and retail chemist and druggist, now carried on by T. Holmes at Bolton, Lancs., and to carry on the same in all branches. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—T. Holmes, Haywood Leigh, Sharples, drysalter, &c.; Eleanor A. Holmes, Sharples; C. B. Holmes, Wigan, contractor; Annie Holmes, Wigan; R. Sandover, Haywood Leigh, gentleman; E. Knowles, Tonge, Bolton, drysalter; and Annie Knowles, Tonge, Bolton. There shall not be less than two nor more than five directors, and the first are E. Knowles and C. B. Holmes. Qualification, 100*l.* Mr. T. Holmes is to be a permanent director, with a qualification of 5,000*l.* Remuneration to be determined in general meeting.

ALKALI SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Object: To carry on business as alkali manufacturers, engineers, &c.; to acquire patents, &c., and to develop and turn to account the same. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are: C. P. Thompson, 92 Fouldon Road, West Hackney, secretary; F. E. Hancock, 7 Smith Square, Westminster; J. Burchall, North Finchley, clerk; W. S. Gayton, Kingston Hill, clerk; T. R. Rollinson, 28 Vernon Street, West Kensington; H. C. Hannington, 95 Farringdon Street, E.C., accountant, and W. M. Whitford, 120 Newgate Street, tobacconist. There shall not be less than three nor more than seven directors, and the first are to be elected by the above-named subscribers. Qualification, 500*l.*; remuneration, 150*l.* each per annum; chairman, 100*l.* extra, with an additional sum of 1 per cent. on all net profits available for dividend in each half-year.

COPPEN BROTHERS & Co.—Registered on November 14 by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, of 120 Chancery Lane. Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the trades or businesses of chemists and druggists and dealers in patent medicines, mineral waters, and proprietary articles, and to buy, sell, and deal in all kinds of chemicals, drugs, materials, and things required for such trades or businesses. The company is unlimited. The first subscribers are:—John Coppen, Normanhurst, Ashford, Middlesex, retired merchant; Mrs. Margaret Prudence Coppen, of the same place; Henry William Coppen, 42 Marsham Street, Westminster, store proprietor; John Frederic Coppen, Fermain, Keswick Road, Putney, store proprietor; Mrs. Emma Augusta Coppen, of the same place; Clara Louisa Coppen, Normanhurst, Ashford, spinster; Ada Elizabeth Coppen, Normanhurst, Ashford, spinster; Alfred James Coppen, 155 and 157 Lambeth Walk, Lambeth, S.E., store assistant. The first directors are Henry William Coppen, John Frederic Coppen, and Alfred James Coppen. Qualification, 100*l.* Registered office, 12 Carey Street, Westminster.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

PRENTICE BROTHERS (LIMITED)—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the company's chemical works, at Stowmarket, last week. Mr. B. T. L. Thomson, who presided, stated that the depression in agricul-

tural circles had affected the demand for chemical manures. Still, the directors were able to report that the net profit made during the year was 3,450*l.* 19*s.*, which, with 551*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* brought forward from the preceding year, gave an available balance of 4,022*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* Out of this sum they recommended the payment of dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. on the preference shares and 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, leaving a balance of 581*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* to be carried forward.

THE CHEMISTS' AERATED MINERAL-WATERS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—The fourteenth annual meeting of this company was held at Anderton's Hotel on Thursday afternoon, November 17. Mr. H. Davenport (Chairman of Directors) presided, and there were about twenty-five shareholders in attendance. The report and balance-sheet showed a net profit of 2,086*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, and out of this the directors recommended a dividend of 10 per cent. free of income-tax, which would absorb 1,810*l.*, the remaining 276*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* being carried forward.

Mr. DAVENPORT, in moving the adoption of the report, recommended a bonus to the employés, and said he was sure they would all be pleased to see the increased success they had met with. He had not much to say to them—in fact, a friend of his had told him that with such a balance-sheet he need only rise and say, "Gentlemen, ditto to last year." (Applause.) There had been an increase in the sales at every one of the factories, and in consequence of the greater business at Bristol it would be necessary to enlarge the premises there. After explaining some of the items of the balance-sheet,

Mr. LONG formally seconded the resolution.

Mr. NICHOLLS asked what percentage of increase in London was due to the convenience and despatch afforded the Association by means of the alterations.

The CHAIRMAN said he was hardly in a position to say; but, roughly speaking, he thought from 7*1*/₂ per cent. to 10 per cent.

Mr. NICHOLLS again rose to put some question regarding the balance-sheet, comparing it with that of 1889, but

Mr. DAVENPORT pointed out that he was altogether wrong in his numerals and assumption. He resumed his seat with an apology.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what was the reason for leaving out the information as to the increased number of members for the year.

The CHAIRMAN said there was none.

The SECRETARY: The increase last year was 149.

A SHAREHOLDER said he did not see the advantage of publishing such figures, as it was not essential that they should increase their numbers in order to increase their business. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then carried *nem. con.*

Mr. LONG proposed that the retiring directors—Messrs. Davenport and Wilson—be re-elected. Mr. NICHOLLS seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. NICHOLLS then proposed the following resolution, which ran somewhat on the same lines as the one which he laid before last year's meeting:—

That the directors be requested to report at the next annual general meeting (or before), on the advisability, or otherwise, of extending the business of the Association, having regard to the B.P. and its addendum, also on any other extension of which they may approve, subject to the Articles of the Association.

He wished to add to the business of the Association preparations that were now not prescribed as effervescing waters of the Pharmacopeia, but which might be used in hospitals, large institutions, and by medical men in everyday practice.

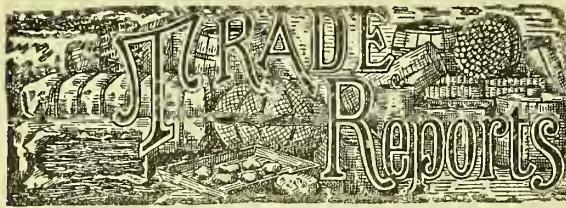
A SHAREHOLDER: What preparations?

Mr. NICHOLLS: Well, say, for instance, chlorate of potash.

Mr. FITCH formally seconded the resolution, and after some discussion, not very favourable to the motion, it was put to the meeting and rejected, the mover being the only one who voted in its favour.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Directors, which was heartily accorded, terminated the proceedings.

A LEAD OXYIODIDE having the formula $PbO \cdot PbI_2 \cdot I_3$, has been obtained by Gröger. It has a brownish violet-red colour. (See *Jour. Chem. Soc.*, p. 1280.)



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollect that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

The London Markets.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., November 17.

THE drug market has passed a very quiet week. There are not many alterations to notice, and there has been no excitement of any kind except in opium, which is again dearer, principally upon the receipt of telegrams announcing a great advance in Smyrna. Cod-liver oil is also higher, and for raw camphor higher rates must be paid, though business has not been reported. Jamaica honey is scarce and inquired for, and there has been a fair amount of business in Turkey colocynth, though at low prices. The new saffron is being offered at rather lower rates, and star anise may be had for somewhat distant shipment at easier prices. The same applies to menthol. Fennugreek-seed is in demand at high rates, and for Mal'a cumin-seed extreme rates must also be paid. In fine chemicals the principal alteration of the week has been the advance in morphia and codeia in sympathy with the movement in opium. For lithia it is difficult to quote prices, but extreme rates are asked. English refined camphor has been advanced 1d. per lb., cocaine is also tending higher, and cream of tartar must be pronounced firmer. On the other hand, the small sale in quinine has brought that article to slightly below its level of last week. Chlorate of potash though scarce on the spot can be had at comparatively low prices for delivery early next year. Peroxide of hydrogen has lately been reduced in price. Citric acid is dull, and concentrated lemon-juice offering at easier rates; tartaric acid unchanged. In the outside markets there has been an advance in sulphate of copper; alcohol remains steady. China galls and turmeric are very firm, and indi-rubber has recovered, and is quoted to-day at 1s. 9¹/₂d., for fine Pará, with buyers. The varnish gum sales held to-day went off well, and large quantities of kowrie sold at slightly higher prices. Gum animi was quiet; copal, damar, and olibanum gums steady but unaltered. Spices are mostly lower, especially cloves. Canary-seed is also easier. The tea market is dull; shellac was lower at the auctions, but is higher privately, and sulphur has somewhat declined in price. The Bank rate remains at 3 per cent., and for bar silver 33⁷/₁₂d. per oz is to-day's price. The Bombay exchange is 1s. 2⁷/₁₂d.; Calcutta, 1s. 2¹/₁₂d.

Our correspondent, writing from New York on November 8, states that but little of interest has occurred during the week in the drug market there. The Presidential campaign has been throughout a rather quiet one, and it was not until the last week of the canvass that any marked interest was exhibited. The drug and chemical trades, however, contributed a considerable contingent to the parade of Democratic business-men on Saturday.

Forty cases of Central American *Balsam copaiba*, out of a lot of 60 cases just arrived, have been sold at 35c. *Balsam tolu* is firmly held at 28c. to 30c., stocks being pretty well concentrated. It is currently reported that the present stock of Mexican *Vanilla-beans* in first

hands does not exceed 80 cases, being probably the smallest stock held at this season for the past dozen years. The demand is moderately active and price very firm. HGH *Peppermint oil* is held at 82⁵⁷/₁₂ to 82 60, at which there seems to be no export demand. No change is reported nor any transactions of note in other domestic essential oils. *Ginseng-root* is quoted at 82 50 to 83 25. *Golden seal* at 23c. to 25c., *Jalap* at 33c. to 35c., *Mandrake* at 3¹/₂c. to 3³/₄c., *Pink root* at 24c. to 30c., *Snake root* at 21c. to 23c., and *Senega* at 57¹/₂c. to 60c., with no transactions of note in any one of these articles. Mexican *Sarsaparilla* continues weak, and is offered at 7c. from first-hands for either Tuxpan or Tampico, without takers. California yellow *Mustard seed* has sold at 7¹/₂c., but 7¹/₂c. is wanted for additional parcels. The stock of *Jaborandi-leaves* is very low, and the price has been marked up to 50c. *Coca-leaves* are also scarce, and are held at 35c. for Truxillo and 45c. for Huanoco. *Quinine* is quiet and slightly easier, with 19c. asked for foreign and 20c. for domestic in large bulk. But little business is being transacted just now, however. The holders of *Opium* have been rendered a little firmer in their views by the favourable advices from London and Smyrna, and 81 60 is the firm quotation on current quality of druggists' jobbing opium. Two thousand pounds of Spanish *Coccygnth* sold at 22c. per lb. The firms quoting the higher prices on *Tartaric acid* have receded from their position, and now ask 24c. for crystals and 25c. for powdered. *Bleach* is quiet at 2¹/₂c. asked for casks, with a possibility of shading on a firm offer. Sanderson's *Oil of lemon* has been marked down to 82 60, and *Sweet orange* to 82 20.

The China Vermilion Trade.

The Austrian consul in Hong-Kong reports that the sale of quicksilver on the Chinese markets has fallen off very considerably lately. The cause lies principally in the fact that the output of vermillion of all the manufacturers of that preparation has been reduced by about one-half. One of the works has already gone into liquidation.

Quinine Manufacture in Java.

Mr. David Howard, to whom we showed a copy of the pamphlet, recently printed in Java, advocating the establishment of a quinine factory in the island, writes us:—"I have examined, with much interest, the Dutch pamphlet which your representative kindly gave me yesterday to read. It is evident that the writer has no practical experience of manufacturing quinine, but derives his information from laboratory experience, and from incorrect information which he has picked up. The inaccuracies would be too many to point out, but we can only say that if quinine is to be made at a profit in Java, it will require a knowledge of the real difficulties of which the writer of the pamphlet has no idea."

Proposed Opium Monopoly in Turkey.

The *Standard* correspondent in Constantinople, telegraphing on Monday last, stated that "two Palace favorites recently sent in a demand for a monopoly of the opium produce of Turkey. The matter was referred to the Chamber of Commerce, which, having regard to the influential position occupied at Yildiz by the would-be *concessionnaires*, at once hastened to report favourably upon the scheme. The time," continues the correspondent, "was well chosen to submit the project, for, technically, the Government would be within its right in granting the privilege, as the commercial treaties with the Powers have expired, and new ones have not come into force, but the monopoly of an international product like opium would be opposed to the spirit of both the old treaties and those in process of negotiation. Several members of the Council of State intend opposing the scheme, as being contrary to the interests of the country at large." We telegraphed at once to the British Consul in Constantinople, and to our regular correspondent in Smyrna, asking them to inform us whether there was any ground for believing that such a monopoly would be granted. The Consul's reply is as follows:—

Opium monopoly contrary to commercial policy of empire. Granting most unlikely.

And our Smyrna correspondent wires almost simultaneously:—

Private parties are endeavouring to obtain from the Government an opium monopoly. Request is not likely to be entertained, as the Ambassadors of all the Powers would certainly protest against it.

The monopoly if granted would probably run on the lines similar to that upon which the tobacco régime is worked in Turkey. But, judging from the replies we have quoted, it seems very improbable that anything more will be heard of the proposal for the present. The handing over of a drug of the importance of opium to a clique of monopolists would certainly be highly injurious to all the legitimate traders in the article.

Lead-free Citric and Tartaric Acids.

The special committee appointed by the London Chamber of Commerce to consider the question of lead in citric and tartaric acids are now engaged in investigating the standards of purity which may be reasonably enforced, and the adoption of some recognised method of testing the purity of the acids. Their recommendations are expected to be shortly submitted to the Chemical Section of the Chamber.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—The market is dragging, with a lower tendency. Holders are now offering 34°–35° crystals at 4½d., and 39°–40° ditto at 4½d. per lb. in drums. Liquid 95–99 per cent. is held for 1s. per gallon.

ACID (CITRIC).—The market is very quiet, with prices running from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., according to position and brand. Concentrated lemon juice is offering at lower prices for new crop, 18s. 10s. to 18s. 15s., f.o.b., being to-day's quotations.

ALCOHOL.—German potato spirit shows no alteration in price, 8½d. per proof gallon net, c.i.f., naked, being still the price for 2,000-gallon contracts.

ALOES.—The exports of aloes from Cape Colony in the year ending June 30, 1892, amounted to 478,012 lbs., valued at 2,673l. The imports of aloes into Curaçao from the neighbouring islands, for re-export, in 1891, were valued at 14,215 florins, against 24,975 florins in 1890.

ANISE (STAR).—The small supply on the spot is now all in second-hands, and owners generally want 125s. per cwt., though no such price, or anything like it, has yet been paid. To-day's "c.i.f." quotation is 79s. per cwt. We hear from Shanghai, under date of October 13, that the star-anise market had become very much firmer, from 200 to 300 piculs having been sold at \$30 to \$31 per picul, which are the prices now demanded by the Chinese holders.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE remains unaltered at 7s. 3d. per lb.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The market is firm and rising, but not much business can actually be traced. For Japan, 160s. per cwt. was paid on the spot a few days ago, and holders now call the price 165s. per cwt. For early arrival, 160s. per cwt., c.i.f., is asked.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The long-expected advance in English refined camphor was established on November 14, when the makers advanced their quotations by 1d. per lb., making *Bells* from 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. per lb., according to quantity, usual terms. We believe that one of the makers wished to raise the price by 2d. instead of 1d. per lb., but his views were overruled. French is held at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. net for *Bells*, according to size. German remains at 1s. 9d. per lb. net.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Firmly held, but inactive. On the spot 47s. 6d. per cwt. is asked for good quality.

CASTORUM.—The winter sale of the Hudson's Bay Co. will be held on December 14, when the moderate quantity of 1,471 lbs. will be offered, consisting of the following brands: Y.F., 578 lbs.; Canada, 545 lbs.; M.R., E.M., &c., 237 lbs.; N.W., 104 lbs.; E.B., 7 lbs.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—There has been no further advance, but the spot price remains as firm as ever, and 8½d. per lb. has been freely paid. For delivery prices are rather easier, and we hear that there are sellers at 7½d. per lb. for January.

CIVET.—We hear that there has been a good demand for civet lately, and that prices have advanced, 10s. per oz. being now asked for fine quality.

CINCHONA.—Tuesday's periodical auctions were of very small extent, the seven catalogues including only:

	Packages	Packages
Ceylon cinchona	819 of which	819 were sold
East Indian cinchona	230	" 230 "
Java cinchona	60	" 60 "
South American cinchona	511	318 "
	1,620	1,427

The assortment was rather above the average, and comprised a fair proportion of grey and yellow barks from Ceylon, but Indian kinds were very poorly represented. Competition was dull at first, but gradually a slight improvement set in, and ultimately almost the entire supply offered was disposed of at unaltered rates, the unit averaging from 1½d. to 1¾d. for common red to good yellow barks, which is slightly above that of the recent Amsterdam auctions, and not notably below the last London sales. The approximate quantities purchased by the principal buyers were:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam works	99,005
" Brunswick quinine works	61,250
" Frankfort-o/Main and Stuttgart works..	44,093
" Auerbach factory	37,150
Messrs. Howards & Sons ..	30,732
Agents for the Paris factory ..	13,980
Sundry druggists ..	24,121
Total quantity of bark sold ..	310,330
Bought in or withdrawn ..	31,670
Total quantity offered ..	342,000

It is worthy of observation that the agents for the American factory, for the first time for some years, did not make a single bid. It should be well understood that the quantity of bark bought gives little or no clue to the quinine represented by the purchases, as firms who buy little will sometimes bid for rich barks only, and *vice versa*. The following are the prices paid for sound bark:—

CEYLON CINCHONA.—*Original*.—Red varieties: Common woody and dusty to good bright quilly stem and branch chips, 1½d. to 2¾d.; ordinary to fair root, 1¾d. to 2¼d. per lb. Grey varieties: Dull small twigs and woody chips, 1¼d. to 2½d.; fair quilly stem chips, 3d. to 3½d.; good bat dusty root, 4½d. to 5½d. per lb. Yellow varieties: Ordinary dull to good bright stem and branch chips, 2¾d. to 4d.; fine bold bright chips of old import, 7½d. to 8d.; fair root, 5½d. to 6½d. per lb. Hybrid chips, 2d. to 3d.; shavings, 2d.; root, 3½d. per lb. *Renewed*.—Red varieties: Ordinary thin to fair stem and branch chips, 1¾d. to 2d.; good bright chips, 3d. to 3¾d.; fine bright shavings, 5½d. per lb. Grey varieties: Ordinary weak stem chips, 2½d. to 4d.; good bright quilly chips, 7d. to 7½d.; dusty to good bright shavings, 5½d. to 6½d. per lb. Yellow ordinary to fair stem and branch chips, 3½d. to 5d.; good shavings, 5½d. per lb. Hybrid stem and branch chips, 2½d. to 4½d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.—A parcel of 79 bales (about 3½ tons) of druggists' cinchona from Madras (*officinalis*), imported seven years ago, in good bright thin broken quill, sold with fair competition at 5d. per lb. *Original*, rather dusty to fair quilly chips, realised 2½d. to 2½d.; *renewed* ditto, 3½d. per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN CINCHONA.—Of *Calisaya* quill from the Bolivian plantations, 511 packages were offered to-day, of which 318 sold at fairly good prices, the finest lots being firmly held for full rates and bought in. Good sound quill, partly silvery, brought 9½d. per lb.; damaged ditto, 9d. to 9½d. per lb.; fair, partly thin, and split quill at 7d. to 5d. per lb.; ordinary ditto, rather badly damaged, at 4½d. to 4½d. per lb.

JAVA CINCHONA.—Only 60 bales of Java bark were offered to-day. They sold at 3½d. to 4d. per lb. for fair Ledger dust, and at 2½d. per lb. for branch chips.

The Ceylon exports from January 1 to October 29 have been 5,640,000 lbs. in 1892, against 4,930,000 lbs. in 1891.

CLOVES.—The market for *Zanzibar* cloves was considerably firmer early in the week, but that improvement has since been lost. At the auctions, however, there was very little demand, and of the 658 bales *Zanzibar* offered only 110 sold at a fall of ½d. per lb.; ordinary dark to fair, 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb.; picked *Java*, dull to good bright, realised 5d. to 5½d. per lb.; ordinary to fair unpicked *Penang*, 7½d. to 8½d.

per lb. The market for delivery is also lower again to-day; 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. has been accepted for November-January steamer shipment.

COCAINE.—A firm market. For bulk cocaine 18s. 6d. per oz. is asked. The stock of crude cocaine in Hamburg is said to have been cleared, while in Loudon holders ask very high prices.

COLOCYNTH.—There has been a fair demand recently for Turkey colocynth, and over 50 cases were said to have been sold at 11d. per lb. for good pale apple mixed with seed. A small quantity of inferior quality sold at 8d. per lb.

CONDURANGO.—A portion of the parcel offered at the last drug-sales has since been sold privately at 8d. per lb.

COPPER (SULPHATE). has advanced to 14d. 10s. per ton in Loudon, and 15d. to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$. 10s. per ton in Liverpool.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Slightly firmer, 82s. to 83s. 6d. per cwt. being asked to-day for best white French crystals. On the Continent the markets have advanced rather more than here.

CUTCH is very firm, with sales of *MM* in tablets at 32s.; *Star B* ditto at 31s.; and *BMCL* at 28s. to 29s. per cwt.

ELATERIUM.—There has been another arrival from Malta, but prices keep up well, and sales have been made at 3s. per oz.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Sixty packages came from Vigo in the *Tamar* yesterday. The Loudon market is quiet, and it is very difficult to effect sales, though some small quantity of fair French has been sold since the last auctions at 2s. 4d. per lb.

GALLS (CHINA).—A firm market. On the spot 55s. per cwt. is asked for good quality, and for shipment 48s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms.

GALLS (TURKEY).—Sales of good blue Bassorah are reported at 57s. per cwt., and of green ditto at 49s. per cwt.; good white galls are wanted, and would bring from 43s. to 44s. per cwt. Blue Smyrna galls are being offered at 55s. but can find no buyers.

GAMBOGE.—We are told that some business has been transacted privately since the auctions upon the basis of 12l. per cwt. for fair Saigon pipe, partly racy in fracture.

GLYCERINE.—Firmly held. For double-distilled German (s.g. 1,260) 66s. per cwt. is said to have been paid, but we think there are second-hand holders willing to shade that figure.

GUM ACACIA.—The London market has been very quiet since the last auctions, although *Ghatti* is reported to be inquired for, and somewhat scarce. *Senegal* gum is very quiet and low in price at present. *Galam* may be bought at 42s. per cwt. f.o.b. *Soudan* gums are still arriving in Liverpool. We have not heard of any further business on them, and the prices asked for what is offering run from 60s. to 75s. per cwt. according to quality. Some sales of good soft sorts have been made at 72s. 6d. per cwt. *Gehzirah* gum is held nominally for 35s. to 40s. per cwt.; *Talc* for 5s. less. *Egyptian Amrad* gum is scarce, and 37s. 6d. per cwt. has been paid.

GUM MASTIC.—The new crop is now arriving, but our supplies are rather small. There is no demand, however, and prices are nominal, at 2s. to 2s. 2d. per lb. for clean pale drop, and 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. for yellow.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—Holders are now asking very high prices, which interfere with business in the better grades.

HONEY.—*Jamaica* honey is scarce, especially in good liquid amber quality, in which hardly anything is offering; there are several inquiries.

INDIGO.—According to mail advices from Calcutta, dated October 26, the new *Oude* indigo, which is now arriving, is generally dry and of good quality. The *Behar* samples show a fair average, but those received from *Bengal* are not so good as last year's.

IPÉCACUANHA.—Another arrival of 21 bales from Montevideo is reported this week. A few bales of good plump *Carthagea* root have been sold privately this week at 5s. 6d. per lb.

JABORANDI-LEAVES.—There has just been an arrival of 30 bales of this much-wanted drug from Ceará, in Brazil. Two bags have also come in from Marauham per *Braganza*. The 30 bales which have arrived in Liverpool are said to be genuine, but very short and rather stalky leaves. It is not stated whether they are thick and of good colour.

LIME-JUICE.—The market remains firm, but without much change; 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per gallon is now asked for fair West India.

LITHIA.—We hear that small sales have been made at 6s. 6d. to 7s., but the manufacturers are not offering any at present. It is said that there is not a sufficient quantity of litholite available now to suffice for the preparation of the normal requirements in lithia.

MORPHIA.—The price of Smith's brand in powder has been raised to-day to 3s. 9d. per oz.; and that of Macfarlan's has also been advanced from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per oz. *Codeia* is now held by the makers for 12s. 6d. per oz., but probably it would be possible to buy still at 12s.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—The market is firm, and sales are reported at 75s. per barrel for best non-congealing Norway. But few of the owners try to push sales at present, as they appear to think that prices are certain to rise further before the new fishing. In Norway the very small stock is well held, and in Hamburg, we hear, there is next to nothing to be had.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Small sales of *Star anise* oil on the spot are reported at 6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. per lb.; the latter is now the general quotation. For shipment also the market closes slightly better. After a sale at 5s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., c.i.f., nothing is now to be had below that figure. *Menthol* is decidedly firmer again. Sales have been made at 10s. 9d. per lb. this week, and 11s. per lb. is now asked by some holders. The c.i.f. quotation is 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per lb., but there is not much offering for early arrival. To-day, however, there are offers at reduced prices for distant shipment—viz., from 9s. to 9s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., November-December. The following figures denote the principal changes in the price of ordinary commercial brands of menthol during the last ten years:—

—	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887
	Per lb. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.
January ..	—	31 6	40 6	32 6	13 6
February ..	—	—	—	20 6	10 9
June ..	—	45 0	—	—	—
September ..	—	—	32 6	—	—
October ..	60 0	—	—	13 6	—
December ..	54 0	45 0	—	—	10 9

—	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
	Per lb. s. d.				
January ..	10 9	7 3	6 9	—	7 0
March ..	8 0	—	—	—	—
April ..	—	—	—	9 6	—
October ..	7 3	—	—	—	11 0
December ..	—	6 9	—	—	—

Japanese Oil of peppermint is held to-day at 7s. per lb., while for *American oil (HIGH)* 12s. per lb. would be accepted.

OPIUM.—There has been a good deal of excitement in London caused by the continued reports of higher prices in Smyrna and Constantinople, which reached their maximum to-day when a telegram from Smyrna announced a rise of 4d. per lb. upon yesterday's quotation, 7s. 3d. having been said to have been paid there for *Talequale* quality. The business in our market includes *Salonica* of old crop up to 10s. 3d. per lb. This variety, which is suitable for manufacturing purposes, has been particularly required for. *Soft shipping opium* is held for 10s. 6d. to 11s. *Persian* which has undergone very little change at 10s. to 10s. 6d. according to quality; *fine druggists'* at 8s., and *seconds* at 7s. to 7s. 6d. Altogether a very considerable business has been done, though it is difficult to estimate the exact

amount. There is very little offering here in fine shipping opium of this year's crop, and all the new Karahissar, which has arrived has been bought up. There have also been considerable sales of fine old Tokat opium. We hear from Smyrna, under date of November 5, that during the week then ending about 350 baskets were bought for the Dutch Government, out of which, however, it was thought that not more than 100 to 120 would pass the examiner's tests of quality. A little rain had fallen in the northern growing districts, but none in the southern. The total 1892 crop is now estimated at about 8,500 baskets, of which, at the date of writing, 3,250 had arrived in Smyrna, against 2,660 last year. This does not include the arrivals in Constantinople and Salonica.

QUICKSILVER.—The quantity of quicksilver forwarded by rail from San Francisco for the nine months ending September 30 was 11,800 bottles in 1892, against 8,402 bottles in 1891. In London the market is sluggish, at 67. 6s. in second-hand.

QUININE.—The market during the early part of the week remained neglected at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. for second-hand German bulk nominally; but on Wednesday a sale was reported of 5,000 oz. second-hand (spot) at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

RHUBARB.—The only arrivals this week have been one, of 39 cases, per Rosetta, and one, of 27 cases, per Achilles, from Shanghai.

SHELLAC.—Last week the market closed rather firmer, with sales of several hundred cases Orange TN, for delivery from December to February, at 86s. per cwt., and no sellers below that figure. At the auctions, 1,348 cases were offered, of which 917 sold at irregular rates, *Second orange* opening full 1s. lower, but closing steadily. *Garnet* and *button lac* 1s. lower. The following were the prices paid:—*First orange*: ASSL unworked pale bronze blocky, 90s. to 91s. *Second orange*: Worked, broken to fair reddish livery, 84s. to 86s.; unworked, fair to good bright flat, 85s. to 88s.; cakey to fair reddish, 82s. to 85s. per cwt. *Button lac*, good pale first unworked, 96s. per cwt. *Garnet*, unworked blocky to fair but cakey AC, 84s. to 86s. per cwt. After the sales the speculative market again improved, and a fair amount of business was concluded at higher prices, closing as follows:—Orange TN—November, 87s.; December and January, 88s. per cwt.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(*Telegram from our Correspondent.*)

SMYRNA, Wednesday night.

OUR market closes exceedingly firm, and last week's advance has been surpassed by several pence. The sales for the week ending to-day amount to 100 cases, including Karahissar opium at the parity of 7s. 5d. per lb., f.o.b., and usual kind of Manufacturing at from 6s. 10d. to 6s. 11d. per lb., f.o.b.

Notes of Nobelties.

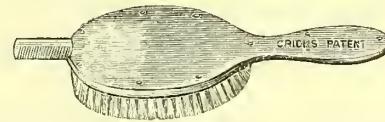
A NEW KOLA PREPARATION.

MR. THOMAS CHRISTY, of Lime Street, after much experimenting, has succeeded in preparing kola in such a way that a palatable beverage may be made from it by the simple addition of boiling water, sugar and milk according to taste. Hitherto the chief obstacles in the way of ingratiating kola-powder with the public to the same extent as cocoa have been its astringency, earthiness, and wryness of taste. Mr. Christy claims that these drawbacks are quite removed by his new process, and we have had occasion to convince ourselves of the truth of this assertion by partaking of a cup of the new "Christy's prepared kola" made from the first sample batch. The process has the further advantage that the natural colour of the kola is not only not lessened, but is actually brightened, none of the kola-red or of the active principles of the drug, so we are informed, being lost in the process of manufacture. The firm are

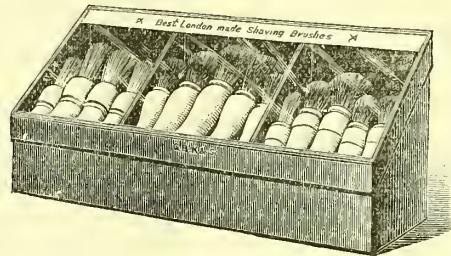
about to bring their new preparation upon the market, put up in tins similar to those in which the familiar cocoa-powders are sold, and are just engaged in tinning their first batch of a few hundredweight. The powder made by the new process is of a rich red-brown colour, and has none of the greasiness of the yellow powder produced under the ordinary process.

THE BRUSH TRADE.

HERE are two nice things which Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons, of Great Marlborough Street, W., are introducing to their customers. First, we have a boon to travellers—a hair-



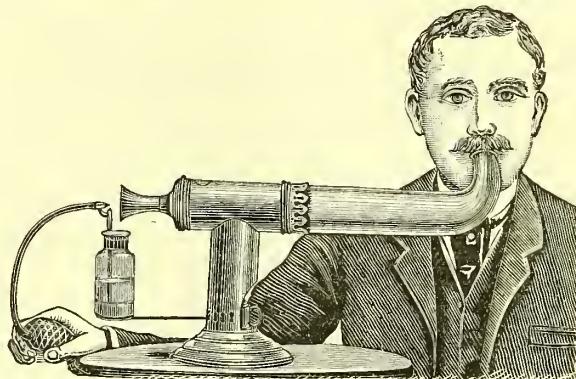
brush with a recess in the back for holding a comb. This is manufactured under Crick's patent, and is an article of decided utility. The second illustration is a drawing of a new



shaving-brush showcase, which contains a saleable assortment of brushes exposed in such a way as to encourage trade.

STÖRMER'S "NORWEGIAN" INHALER.

MESSRS. JOHNSEN & JORGENSEN, of 5 Savage Gardens, E.C., have taken over the agency for Great Britain of the inhaler of which we give illustration. The instrument, we are informed, has been in use in Scandinavia for some time, and is highly spoken of by several of the best known medical authorities in Christiania. The special advantage



claimed for the inhaler is that it is the only one by which dry or fluid drugs can be distributed undiluted in minute particles into the upper part of the respiratory organs. The apparatus consists of a large tube in which the air is heated by means of the lamp underneath. The drug in solution is placed in the bottle at the end and thrown into the tube by pressing an indiarubber syringe. The theory is that the hot air in the tube absorbs the moisture adhering to the drug particles and carries them in dust-form into the lungs.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address: we do not publish them unless you wish: if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest: we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulae consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries &c., will be attended to in the order received.

The Conditions of Labour in Pharmacy.

SIR.—My advice to assistants is, Combine. The more you ventilate your grievances and seek a remedy, the more you will understand the difficulties of the position. In my youth assistants had no evenings off, no yearly holiday, 30/- maximum salary, and 7 to 11 ordinary day, and that in London; their present position shows a vast improvement, and I should be glad to see both employers' and assistants' hours further reduced.

Assistants by meeting together and discussing the question would find they partly are the cause of their present position. They ruin their future prospects by accepting situations in stores and cutting-shops. If these stores could not obtain assistants they could not remain open. And how often has early-closing been wrecked by assistants! In St. John's Wood for some twelve years every chemist closed at 8. This arrangement was upset by one young man keeping open a business he bought till 11, and often later. Had this gentleman been a unionist assistant he would have seen the folly of such a course.

Our business is peculiar in the smallness of its returns and in the demands of the public. Taking chemists' businesses in London, ninety out of a hundred do not make a return of 1,000*l.* When rents were moderate a third could be reckoned upon as net profits, but now selling on invoice prices and a higher-scale rent it is a mystery to me how the ordinary chemist exists. Then, again, if a chemist closes at 7, what about the calls after that hour? People are constantly ringing me up late, and on Sundays at all hours, for really necessary medicines. Is the employer to be the slave, and debarred from going out after shop is closed, or on Sunday?

Then, again, objection to indoor berths. Chemists generally are unable to meet *externe* salaries of 80*l.* to 100*l.*, and having no one on the premises at meal-times and night. As a rule it is an assistant's fault if he is not comfortable.

Chemists' salaries, like all other professional men's assistants', can never be liberal except in isolated cases. But I believe by combination and common sense a great improvement could be made. The want of combination has been our curse. I therefore say to employers and assistants, Combine, join the Society, and lead the Council instead of the Council now leading us. If we took more interest in the Society the *Pharmaceutical Journal* would be improved and as eagerly sought after as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is now.

Truly yours,
ARTHUR SANGSTER.

South Hampstead.

SIR.—Your report of the meeting to discuss the above subject will be read with considerable interest by assistants who were not able to be present. I do not see that much can be done to shorten the hours of business, as the public will not purchase their physic until the evening—at any rate, in the suburbs of London and large towns.

The irksomeness and injury to health caused to assistants by their excessive hours might be alleviated in the indoor berths by the employers making their men a little more "at home." After dinner I do not see why the assistant should not join the master in his pipe and afternoon siesta, but of

course this could only be done in those places where the "missns" is not master.

With regard to remuneration, I find myself in accord with Mr. Parry, who spoke at the meeting: we must be content with what we now get until things get better for the drug-trade. Mr. Harrison appeared to object to the items in advertisements, such as non-smoker, churchman, dissenter preferred, and so on; I think putting these items in advertisements is very useful, as it gives the reader who is looking for a berth an idea of the man who is advertising. The words "comfortable home" in an advertisement, however, require reading with an ironical inflection to be properly appreciated. I never answer advertisements with this description in them: I have had some "comfortable homes." I should like to offer a little advice to chemists' wives as to the amelioration of indoor assistants' grievances. Let them remember that the board and lodging is part of the remuneration for services rendered, and that the assistant is not a mere interloper. Let them see that his bed is properly made, and that he is as comfortable as if he were a lodger in furnished apartments. Mrs. Chemist can do much in this way if she likes, and it will be well for her to begin.

Yours truly,

November 5. A MAN OF THE WORLD. (159/33.)

The writer of the letter quoted by Mr. MacEwan on page 672 informs us that after the Great Portland Street place another pharmacy is referred to in the sentence beginning, "I and the assistant used to go out."

SIR.—I was pleased to see the "Union business" had rekindled, and should like to say a few words on its behalf. What we want is a "Chemists' Union," comprising chemists, chemists' assistants, and apprentices. The object of the Union, I take to be thorough trade protection—protection to all. And the Union to be built in such a manner that any grade can air its particular grievances.

Trade-protection there never will be without legislation. How can we obtain legislation? Only by combination. Therefore I say it is useless a few trying to do good: it wants combination. We must capture all in connection with the drug-trade, then we shall have a voice which can be heard at Westminster.

Assuming 40,000 in touch with the drug-trade, I take it that everyone is sufficiently interested to stand by a cause which is so beneficial to himself and his *confrères*, but with that "sufficient interest" he would have to oil in the shape of a yearly subscription.

How do the following figures look on paper? Say:—

10,000 masters at 10 <i>l.</i> per annum	£5,000
20,000 assistants at 6 <i>l.</i>	5,000
5,000 apprentices at 2 <i>l</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	625
Wholesale houses, 20 <i>l.</i> each, and 20 <i>l.</i> for each member of wholesale house—say	1,000
	£11,625

What a grand Union, having an income of 11,500*l.*! How to work it would be to divide the country into districts, letting each district elect its own council, and a grand council selected from the district councils, which would be absolutely essential for legislative and such important matters.

All associations belonging to the craft could be amalgamated with the Union, and thus we could soon arrange locally a uniform price for drugs, the patented-medicine question, shop-hours, and shake up the stores; while the grand council would be in a position to pull the strings at Westminster, and make our Government protect us—nay, the whole country would be with us.

Assuming this came to pass, it would be a bad look-out for any man or wholesale house who did not join the Union. Those who are in extreme difficulties could easily be looked after by the district council. With this vast sum we could, to make the Union more popular, give life-insurance policies—say, to the amount of 20*l.*, payable in the event of death during membership.

But we must find out what sort of a membership we are going to have before we can put anything into practice. Therefore permit me to suggest that every chemist, chemist's

assistant, and apprentice should send (with your permission Mr. Editor) to your office, on a given date—say, December 3 1892—a post-card, addressed “Union Department, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,” &c, and, for the purpose of easy analysis, to be drafted something after this style:—

I promise to pay a yearly subscription to the Chemists’ Union.

	Qualification whether master, assistant, or apprentice	Yearly subscription according to rank
Name—		
Address—		
Town—		

I think if all who are so deeply interested in trade-protection, &c, were to fall into this or some such view, we should, by January 1, 1893, be able to start full-speed ahead.

Yours, &c.,
REX III. (221/39.)

[We know the drug-trade too well to accept any such duty as that which our correspondent proposes. We print the letter as a specimen of the sanguine estimates which are often made, but which depend for realisation on the impossible theory of a universal agreement with the writer.—ED. C. & D.]

A Day's Dispensing.

SIR.—In answer to your request that dispensers would write you on the subject of the possible daily output of prescriptions, perhaps a little bit of personal history will be better than a ream of theorising. Firstly, let me premise that previous to the time of which I am writing, I had been some years in one of the historic West-end houses, and—if you will pardon me a little self-praise—was considered a quick and accurate dispenser. Well, two or three years ago I was at the Army and Navy Stores as a “dispenser,” and while there we were expected to do a daily average of sixty items. Anyone who has tried it week after week will bear me out that it was downright slavery. That this was so was practically admitted, as complaints became so frequent that the rule was perforce relaxed. Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that “sixty” items is an average possible tale of daily work, we get the following result:— Nine dispensers doing sixty items daily, two copiers, five finishers, and one superintendent—i.e., seventeen persons for 540 items, or an average of 31 76 items daily. This figure gives the utmost possible amount of work a man could get through if he had absolutely nothing else to do, as we had a “stockkeeper,” who filled up our bottles and made such preparations as were not bought, and if he is added to the staff, it brings out the result to exactly thirty; and then there was an army of boys constantly washing mortars and measures, squeezing lemons, heating plaster-irons, and doing odd jobs of that sort. Perhaps many of your readers to whom prescriptions are like angels’ visits, may open their eyes in astonishment and incredulity at these figures and opinions, but there are lots of men I could name who could verify them if they had not the fear of “the Major” (the warrior, not the examination) before their eyes.

Yours obediently,
C. P. (161/43)

SIR.—During last winter’s epidemic of influenza, a day’s dispensing for the man probably exceeded fifty prescriptions in many establishments, and I should consider that number anything but phenomenal. I myself copied, wrote labels, and dispensed (without wrapping) seventy-three prescriptions on one occasion; and at that time sixty was of very frequent occurrence.

Yours,
F. J. F. (159/73)

Questionable Postcards.

There are postcards circulating just now which provincial chemists should be chary about. They apparently emanate from persons who are interested in detecting infringements of the Medicine-stamp Act. Mr. J. Goodenough, Somersham, Hunts, has had one dated from Earlsfield, Surrey. It says:—

Kindly send me price-list or handbills recommending medicines of your own make suitable for a family to keep at hand.

A similar card, in different handwriting, and emanating from West Hampstead, has been received by Mr. J. Gant, Ranns, Thrapstone:—

Will you kindly send me your price-list or handbills of medicines suitable for general family use?

In both cases the object of the request is too transparent to deceive any but the unwary, but this note may warn chemists to be on their guard, and may induce some to ensure themselves once more that they have no medicines unstamped which are liable to the duty.

The “West Malling” Case.

SIR.—Perhaps the enclosed correspondence would be deemed conducive to the ends of justice were it published in your next issue. The prisoner has not, however, given his full name, which is Wm. Gascoigne Shepperley, his father’s being Wm. Shepperley, formerly a jeweller.

I am, yours faithfully,

GEO. SHEPPERLEY.

Western Terrace, The Park, Nottingham, Nov. 13.

The following are copies of the original letters sent:—

St. Benedict’s Abbey, Fort Augustus, N.B.,

October 18, 1889.

DEAR MR. SHEPPERLEY,—Your nephew, Mr. W. G. Shepperley, has applied for admission to this abbey as a novice; in fact, he has since last week commenced to make a first trial of his religious vocation. For the importance of the matter you will kindly forgive me for applying to you for some information about his character, former life, &c. Your opinion, founded on your intimate acquaintance with your nephew, with regard to his fitness for the monastic life, will be of much valuable help to me. With sincere apologies for troubling you in this way,

Believe me, dear Mr. Shepperley,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) + LEO. LINSE,

Abb.

Western Terrace, The Park, Nottingham,

October 20, 1889.

VERY REV'D. AND DEAR FATHER,—In reply to your letter of this morning, I regret to have to acknowledge being an uncle of the young man you have written about, although we have never been intimate for reasons too painful to relate.

His career from a youth (when he was imprisoned) has been one of pain and disgrace to all connected with him. It greatly surprises me to learn that he has given you his real name, as for the last nine or ten years I have only heard of him by his many aliases, such as Archdeacon Baring, at Nottingham; Comte d’Islay, at Paris; and Mons. Regnier, at Liverpool, in which latter city I imagined him still to be.

I heard many years ago that he had been some time with the “Marist Brothers,” at their house in Belgium, but never learned the reason of his leaving. You may imagine how surprised I am to learn the contents of your letter, and with what horror I regard his attempt at a religious vocation.

I only wish I could hear of him safe in some penitentiary, and turning his undoubted abilities (he has had untold opportunities) in some honest direction.

I am, Very Revd. and dear Father,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) G. W. SHEPPERLEY.

The Very Revd. Leo. Liuse, Ahhot.

DISPENSING NOTES.

156/35. *Bos.*—We should think that it is the 40-per-cent. acetic acid that is meant in the prescription.

The Australian Prescription: Protests.

SIR.—The intention of prescriber and writer of illegible prescription is evidently a sedative digestive after a *full*

meal, which is only taken once a day in Australia. I still adhere to one after dining every day.

M.P.S., N.S.W.

Mr. Mount, of Dorking, begs to inform the publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST that he did not give the rendering of the Australian prescription as represented in the journal of November 12. The following is the correct copy of the rendering sent, which is not more curious than many given, nor so curious as the publisher has made the rendering appear:—

* Magister bism.	..	..	..	..	..	5ij.
† Oryz. pulv.	..	..	..	..	..	gr. iiij.
Pepsinae purae	..	..	..	..	..	3ss.

Divide in pulv. eq. xij.

j. s. every day.

* Bism. nit. † Rice (powdered).

[The rendering was set up from the original.—ED. C. & D.]

SIR,—I am of opinion that Messrs. Wilcox are literally correct in their reading of the recipe; the small dose probably suggesting "porci," instead of "pure," to the majority. I may mention that I was doubtful of the magnes. pond being correct for the same reason—namely, the small dose. I think it remarkable that so hurried a writer should be so careful as to dot every "i." In the word "pepsine" he seems to have put the dot, but not the hook, and there is no dot at the end of "porci."

Yours truly.

Leith, November 12.

A. MAIR.

SIR,—In your remarks respecting the translations of "Australian Prescription Fac-simile" I note you state only one gives the quantity of second ingredient differently—viz., gr. viij. I think, if you please refer to my post-card sent in, I gave it opii pulv. gr. iiiij., there being four distinct dots above the line following the word "gr." I read it "gr. iv," and should most certainly have dispensed it thus:—

Magister bismuth. (subnit.)	..	..	..	..	..	5ij.
Opii pulv...	..	..	..	..	..	gr. iv.
Pepsinae purae	..	..	..	..	..	3ss.

Div. in pulv. xij.

Yours respectfully,

18 Southwell Road, Nottingham,

G. U. SPRATT.

November 15.

LEGAL QUERIES.

158/10. *One in Doubt.*—It is not necessary to stamp medicines recommended for the complaints of animals other than human beings.

161/25. *His Master.*—You would have no *locus standi* in an action against your ex-apprentice. If he is not of age he could plead infancy, and in any case the Statute of Frauds, which enacts that no action can be maintained on a verbal agreement in respect of a contract that is not to be completed within one year, would provide a perfect defence.

161/15. *W. M.*—You (not being qualified under the Dentists Act) cannot legally be a partner in a business in which the title "dentist" is used or exhibited. Still less, of course, can you be proprietor of such a business. The qualified dentist may be the proprietor, and you his assistant; but if it could be proved against you that you were carrying on the business on your own account, you would be liable to a penalty.

161/14. *T. W.*—We think it could be proved that by "camphorated oil" is generally understood the lin. camph. of the Pharmacopœia, and, if so, it would be an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act to sell any other compound under that name.

163/18. *Chemicus.*—Neither sulphate of zinc, salt of lemons, nor precipitate ointment is a scheduled poison.

161/64. *V. C. W.*—You require a "sweets" licence to sell orange wine. The retailers' licence (25s.) allows you to sell quantities of less than 2 gallons (or one dozen) at a time, but to sell more than that you must have a dealer's licence. (57. 5s.) THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY contains full information concerning all licences.

161/71. *Acotin.*—It is not necessary to label a furniture-polish "poison" because it contains liquor antim. chlor.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

157/17. *Glue.*—A trace of oil of mirbane appears to be the scent of the liquid glue which you send.

156/70. *Carbon.*—Nesbit's Specific—See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 26, 1892, page 93 *et seq.*

156/44. *A. G. R.*—Leaf Lard is a name for *Adeps preparatus*.

157/12. *Dom Nay.*—The best way to make Solution of Nitrous Ether is to follow the B.P. process omitting the last 2 pints of rectified spirit. The distillate is a 1-to-3 preparation.

Sample Queries.—We hope to deal with these next week, and other correspondence held over.

Trade Notes.

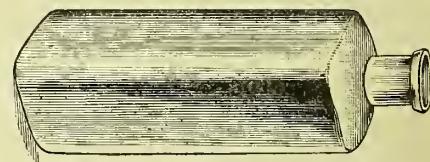
MESSRS. HEATH BROS. have removed to larger premises at 27 Blackfriars Street, Manchester.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. have been awarded a gold medal for their exhibit at the Genoa Exhibition.

MESSRS. SHIRLEY BROS. are removing from Farringdon Road to larger premises, which they have secured at 105 Upper Whitecross Street, E.C.

THE "Perfection" clinical thermometer, which is manufactured by Messrs. Hudson & Co., 5 Crosby Square, E.C., is one in which, in addition to a magnifying stem, the mercury column is so adjusted that the record of the bodily temperature is made within half a minute. In practice we find the thermometers satisfactory. The manufacturers invite correspondence with chemists in view of the approaching winter's trade.

MESSRS. H. GILBERTSON & SONS, of St Andrew's Street, E.C., are now making square dispensing-bottles in the round-corner style, which has become so popular in the flat shape. The bottles look well, as our illustration shows, and they are produced either plain or graduated. The metal is of the



pleasing fluorescent tint of blue commonly called "quinine-tinted." There has been no hit in the bottle line of recent years which has been so well responded to by the trade, and it is certainly sound business to add to accuracy in dispensing that degree of neatness in externals which customers regard as the accompaniment of good work.

20 HIGHEST AWARDS.

Pears' Soap

Soap Makers
by Appointment to

H.R.H.The Prince of Wales.Per
Dozen.

6d.	SIZE, unscented	-	-	-	4s.
1s.	„	all shapes, Washing or Shaving			8s.
1s. 6d.	„	Ditto	ditto		12s.
2s. 6d.	„	(The Washing Tablets are perfumed with Otto of Roses)			20s.
TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE	2s.	per Box of 3 Tablets	16s.	Per dozen Boxes.	WHOLESALE PRICES.

DISCOUNT of 20 per Cent.
On all ORDERS of NOT LESS than **£5.**

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If accompanied by Remittance,
[Lesser Quantities 15 per Cent. Discount only.]

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

No Dealer in the Kingdom, "Wholesale or Retail," for any quantity
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(Signed), *A & F Pears*

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PLAIN SPEAKING.

The Chemists
of the United Kingdom.

Gentlemen,

We wish to speak plainly to you on the subject of Pepsin, believing it will be to your advantage as well as ours.

No one can compete with us either in quality or in price, this because of our exceptional position and the chemical talent we employ. A firm that slaughters 1,750,000 pigs a year, and can prepare Pepsin from the stomachs whilst they are absolutely fresh, can well claim pre-eminence, and this we do.

The strength of our Pepsin is never questioned, and we guarantee that each grain we sell will digest 2,500 times its weight of egg albumen.

We ask you why you per oz. for Pepsin of strength, when you can Pepsin at 3/6 per oz., and call for Pepsin, B.P., of ours by the addition We thus enable you to **1/- PER OZ.** This is a it is true, and worthy of

For dispensing fluid Pepsin, we offer you our of which contain 1 gr. of

It is absolutely per- from deposit, and many times stronger than other Pepsin, for some of which you pay as much as 14/6 per lb. Ten minimis equal in strength 4 grs. Pepsin, B.P.

We will post you our little work containing valuable formulæ of Digestive Medicinal Preparations free.

Six days a week we are personally interesting medical men throughout the Kingdom in our high-test Pepsins, and everywhere with the greatest success.

In the meanwhile we want to show you that it is to your advantage to use our ferments in your everyday dispensing.

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Yours faithfully,
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BULK, 10d. per lb.

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4/- and 8/- per dozen.

10 per cent. discount for cash with order.

THIS IS CHEAPER AND BETTER

THAN YOU CAN MAKE IT!

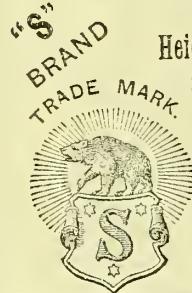
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In ½-oz., 1-oz., 2-oz. LUNDEBORGS, with
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10 per cent. discount for
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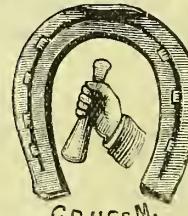
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RICHARDSON in 1857.

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LLOYD'S "LANADEPS"

Is unirritating to and rapidly absorbed by the skin, thus making it particularly valuable for the application of such drugs as Mercurials, Iodide of Potassium, Iodoform, &c., &c.

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Is put up in 1-lb. tins, price 1/4 each.

7-lb. "	1/2 per lb.
28-lb. "	1/1 "
56-lb. "	1/- "

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Is a cheap Ointment basis made with "Lanadeps," but of a softer consistence.

Is put up in 1-lb. tins, price 1/2 per lb.

7-lb. "	1/- "
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	1 lb.	7 lb.		1 lb.	7 lb.
Borax	1/2	1/-	Compound Sulphur (Garrod's)	1/2 1/-
Chlorate of Potash	1 2	1/-	Soda and Ginger	1/2 1/-
Chlorate of Potash and Borax	1/2	1/-	Soda Mints	... ...	1/2 1/-
Cocaine, Chlorate of Potash, and Borax ...	3/-	2/10	Quinine (Bisulphate), gr. ij.	20/- 19/-

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THOMPSON & CAPPER'S DENTIFRICE WATER.

Sells well everywhere, its beneficent qualities being attested to by physicians in all parts of the world. (See Testimonials.)

In 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. Bottles.

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS, HULL,

Manufacturers of all Pharmaceutical Preparations on the best and most improved principles. Quotations on application.
DEALERS IN PURE CHEMICALS for Medicinal, Photographic, and Commercial purposes.

Importers of Cod Liver, Castor,
and Olive Oils; Extra Super
Essence of Lemon and Bergamot,
Otto de Rose, and all



Essential Oils; Valentia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine, Aniline Dyes; Bees' Wax, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS of Very Superior Flexible Gelatine Capsules of Balsam Copaliba, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Santal Oil, &c. Samples and Lowest Quotations per 1,000, or in Boxes for Retail, will be sent on application for either the Wholesale or Retail Trade.

"ANASPALINE"

In fairness to ourselves and our customers we think it right to inform the Trade that we are strenuously defending the action brought against us by the proprietors of Lanolin, and wholly repudiate their claim.

"ANASPALINE" as heretofore sold by us can still be supplied by us in any quantity.

PRICE 1/4 per lb.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

JOHN RICHARDSON & CO., LEICESTER, Ltd.

"ANASPALINE"

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS.

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD
and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that "Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital."

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, "that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection."

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated, "that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor."

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, "that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood."

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.



FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:

Apothecaries' Hall,	London	Frazer & Green,	Glasgow	Morson, T., & Son,	London
Allen, Hanbury & Co.,	"	Gale & Co.,	London	Newbery & Sons,	Dublin
Baiss Brothers,	"	Giles & Son,	Clifton	Oliphant, G., & Co.,	"
Banks & Richardson,	Birmingham	Goulding, Messrs.,	Cork	Parsons & Richardson,	Leicester
Barron, Harvey & Co.,	London	Gratton & Co.,	Belfast	Peake, Allen, & Co.,	Dublin
Bell, John, & Co.,	"	Grimwade, Ridley,	London	Raines & Co.,	York
Bourne & Taylor,	"	Grinley & Son,	Chester	Raines & Co.,	Edinburgh
Corbyn & Co.,	"	Hearon, Squire & Francis,	London	Sang & Barker,	"
Cox & Gould,	"	Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead,	"	Sanger, J., & Sons,	London
Curling & Co.,	"	Hopkins & Williams,	"	Sim, James, & Co.,	Aberdeen
Curtis & Co.,	"	Hovenden, R., & Sons,	"	Snæeton, W.,	Leeds
Davy, M'Murdo & Co.,	Belfast	Hunt & Co.,	Exeter	Sonthall & Co.,	Birmingham
Dobbin, W., & Co., Limited,	Belfast	Hunt, A., & Co.,	"	Snton, W., & Co.,	London
Drew, Barron & Co.,	London	Johnson, J. H. & S.,	Liverpool	Tomlinson, Hayward & Co.,	Lincoln
Drew, B., & Alexander,	"	Langton, W., & Co.,	London	Treacher, Hodgkinson & Co.,	London
Dunn & Company,	"	Lynch & Co.,	"	Westrip, J. B.,	Kensington
Edwards, W.,	"	Mander, Weaver,	Wolverhampton	Westwood & Hopkins,	London
Evans, Gadd & Co.,	Exeter	Marsden & Sons,	London	Woolley, James,	Manchester
Evans, Lescler & Webb,	London	Maw & Son,	"	Wyleys & Brown,	Coventry
Ferris & Co.,	Bristol	Meggesson & Co.,	"	Yates & Co.,	London
Foulger, S., & Son	London	Mackay, John, & Co.,	Edinburgh		

After these public statements in a Court of Equity, and subsequent confirmation by the Trade at large, no Chemist can conscientiously use or sell any other compound for Chlorodyne without committing a breach of faith, unjust to patient and physician. The value of the remedy alone creates the great demand.

Sold in Bottles—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Usual Discount to the Profession.

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J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutist,
33 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON.

Equal in every way to any High-priced Pill produced.
BEST Drugs guaranteed. QUALITY unsurpassed.

WAND'S SOLUBLE PEARL-COATED PILLS.

MEDICAL AND DRUG JOURNALS assign to WAND'S PILLS the Highest Praise for Elegance of Appearance, Absence of Injurious Varnish, Speedy Solubility, Purity of Ingredients.

SPECIAL LINES.—Net for Cash with Order, in 10 Gross Tins. Carriage Paid in Great Britain.

EXTRA DISCOUNTS.—{ $\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. on an Order for FIVE 10-Gross Tins assorted, or 50 Gross of any one kind.
 $\frac{10}{10}$ per cent. on an Order for TEN 10-Gross Tins assorted, or 100 Gross of any one kind.

OFFICIAL FORMULÆ.		Per	Gross.	ANTIBILIOUS—(continued).		Per	Gross.
1 PIL.	ALOES BARB.	... .	6				
2 ..	ALOES ET ASAFOETIDA	... .	6				
3 ..	ALOES ET FERRI	... .	5				
4 ..	ALOES ET MYRRH.	... .	1 1				
5 ..	ASAFOETIDA CO.	... .	6				
6 ..	COLOCYNTH. CO.	... .	10				
7 ..	COLOCYNTH ET HYOS.	... .	1				
8 ..	FERRI CARE.	... .	6				
9 ..	HYDRARG.	... .	8				
10 ..	RHEA CO.	... .	5				
11 ..	COLOCYNTH ET HYOS.	... .	1				
12 ..	FERRI CARE.	... .	6				
13 ..	HYDRARG.	... .	8				
14 ..	RHEA CO.	... .	5				
APERIENT PILLS.				CASCARA SAGRADA EXT.			
45 R.	Ext. Aloes Aqousum, gr. xx.			70	EXT. CASCARA SAGRADA, gr. ij.	... .	6
	Pulv. Cambogia, gr. iv.			71	EXT. CASCARA SAGRADA, gr. iv.	... .	1
	Jalapa, gr. viii.			72	EXT. CASCARA SAGRADA, gr. ij.		
	" Colocynth, gr. vi.				Nuc. Vom. Alc.		
	Hyd. Subchlor., gr. iv.				Belladonnae, aa. gr. §.		
	Sapo. Hypan., gr. iv.				" Gentian, gr. ss.	... .	1
	Gingerin, gr. ij.				" Nuc. Vom. Alc.		
	Ft. Pil. xij.	... .	6		" Hyoscyam., aa. gr. §.		
533 Aloes Barb. gr. iis.					" Gentian, gr. ss.	... .	1
Jalapa, gr. i.							
Coloc., gr. i.							
Cambogia, gr. 4.							
Saponin, gr. ss.							
Old Larvii, gtt. 1	... .		5				
40 ALOIN.							
Jalapin, aa. gr. i.							
Gingerin, gr. i-16th	... .		1 8				
ANTIBILIOUS.							
129 PIL. HYDRARG.	gr. i.						
Ext. Coloc. Co., gr. ij.							
" Hyoscy., gr. i.	... .		11				
130 PIL. HYDRARG.	gr. i.						
" Rhei Co., gr. iv.	... .		8				
865 HYDRARG. SÜCHLOR., gr. iis.							
Pil. Coloc. gr. iij.	... .		1 2				
ANTIBILIOUS.							
472 EXT. COICHIACI, gr. 1.							
Ammor. Carb., gr. 4.							
Guaiaci Res., gr. iv.							
Pulv. Opii, gr. §.	... .		9				
476 EXT. COICHIACI ACET.							
Pil. Hydrarg.							
Ext. Aloes Socot.							
Pil. Rhei Co., gr. iij.	... .		10				
HYDRARG. C. CRETA.							
116 HYDRARG. C. CRETA, gr. iij.	... .					
117 HYDRARG. C. CRETA.							
Pulv. Ipecac. Co., aa. gr. i.	... .		9				
THE "LITTLE" PILL SERIES.							
" LITTLE" APERIENT PILLS.							
68 ALOIN, gr. 1-10th							
Pedophyllin, gr. 1-5th							
Ext. Hyoscy., gr. 1-20th							
Jalapin, gr. 1-10th							
Ext. Nuc. Vom.,							
Capsicin, aa. gr. 1-20th...	... .					
" LITTLE" ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.							
400 Jalapin, gr. 1-16th							
Aloin, gr. 1-8							
Lecithin, gr. 1-16th							
Pedophyllin, gr. 1-5							
Pulv. Cambo., gr. 1-32nd							
Ext. Hyoscy., gr. 1							
Capsicin, gr. 1-64th	... .					
DIGESTIVE PILL.							
60 R.	Bismuth, Subnit., gr. ij.						
	Sodii Bicarb., gr. i.						
	Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. 1-10th.						
	Gingerin, gr. 1	... .	10				
ERGOTIN.							
98 ERGOTIN.							
Ferr. Sulph. Exsic.							
Ext. Hellebor.							
" Aloes Soc. aa. gr. i.							
Ol. Sabinae, gtt. ss.	... .		1 2				
GOUT.							
472 EXT. COICHIACI, gr. 1.							
Ammor. Carb., gr. 4.							
Guaiaci Res., gr. iv.							
Pulv. Opii, gr. §.	... .		9				
476 EXT. COICHIACI ACET.							
Pil. Hydrarg.							
Ext. Aloes Socot.							
Pil. Rhei Co., gr. iij.	... .		10				
PODOPHYLLIN.							
157 PODOPHYLLIN, gr. 1	... .					
188 PODOPHYLLIN, gr. ss.	... .					
QUINAE SULPH. B.P.							
gr. 1	... .		10 gross at 1/4	per gross.			
gr. 1	... .		10 gross at 1/8	"			
gr. 1	... .		10 gross at 1/6	"			
gr. ij.	... .		10 gross at 1/1	"			
TONIC PILLS.							
109 PIL. FERRI (BLAUD), gr. iv. and v.		1/4	per gross.			

WAND (Pearl-Coated Pill Factory),

LEICESTER.

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All Chemists, Druggists, and Stores should Stock this new article, which is being well advertised, and, as it is a really good speciality, will shortly be in great demand. It is put up in collapsible tubes, retail price **1/-**, and can be obtained from any Wholesale House.

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The most saleable Patent Medicine in the market.

In Boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each.

HOME RETAILERS desirous of exhibiting Iron Tablets, Showcards, or Dummies, and
wishes to have a good supply of Handbills, Beecham's Oracles, Music, &c., are
requested to notify their requirements to the Proprietor,

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, LANCASHIRE.

CHEST AND LUNG PROTECTORS.

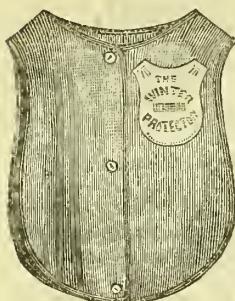


FIG. 97.

Scarlet—	No. 1	2	3	4	5	6
Double.....	per doz.	14/-	18/-	22/-	27/-	36/-
Single	"	6/-	8/-	9/6	11/6	15/6
The "Winter"						
Fig. 97. Vest Shape, "		18/-	24/-	30/-	36/-	42/-
Natural Grey Fur-Felt (Solport's).						
Double.....	per doz.	15/-	20/-	25/6	34/-	42/6
Single	"	6/6	9/-	12/-	15/6	20/-
						25/-

NATURAL GREY FUR-FELT CHEST PROTECTORS.

These are made from a specially-manufactured felt, the material of which is pure, soft, *undyed* Lamb's Wool—to which is added the Fur of the Grey Coney.

They present several advantages.

They are very comfortable to wear, being soft, smooth, and warm.

They allow free circulation for the air.

They are undyed, so cannot irritate the most sensitive skin.

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Always give satisfaction.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—At the request of a large number of the Retail Trade, who are desirous of obtaining small quantities of our Goods at the lowest possible prices, we beg to inform the Trade that we have decided to supply the Goods in dozen lots, carriage paid, at our lowest terms—viz., 18/6 per dozen, Cash with Order. This offer holds good for the Home Trade only.

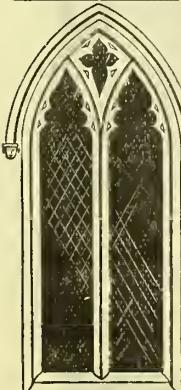
TRADE MARK.

"SEQUAH INDIAN
PRAIRIE FLOWER."

REGISTERED.

DR. BOW'S LINIMENT.

Of late a spurious article has been offered for sale, put up in imitation of the genuine one, even to copying the Pamphlet, Wrapper, and Labels. To protect the public from, and facilitate proceedings against, such frauds, the Proprietor has registered the Trade Mark here shown, a reduced copy of which will be found on the outside label on every bottle put up after this date. As a further security, the name "DR. BOW'S LINIMENT" (also a trade mark) appears in the Government Stamp.



157,810

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Ammon. Brom.
Ammon. Chlor.
Antifebrin
Antipyrin
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Ipecac. Powd.
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They are
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Wholesale
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Soda Bicarb.
Soda Mint
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Sulphonal
Sulphur Compound
Urethane
Voice (Potass. Chlor.,
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[2]

COMPRESSED CHLORATE of POTASH. CHLORATE OF POTASH & BORAX.

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Correspondence invited.

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Manufactured by the Proprietors in Five distinct qualities—
WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, GOLDEN, AND VETERINARY.
PACKED IN TINS, 1, 5, 10, 14, 25, 56, and 112 lbs. Also in 3-cwt. Casks.

“OLEUM DEELINÆ”

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Universally adopted by the Medical Profession for
**OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINGWORM, ECZEMA,
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THE ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC CURE
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No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and
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WINTER SEASON, 1892-3.

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Essence of Linseed, Aniseed, Senega, Squill, Tolu, &c.
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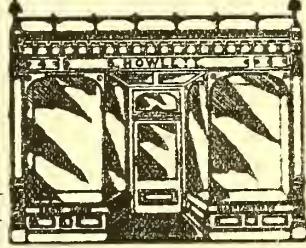
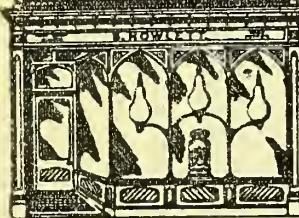
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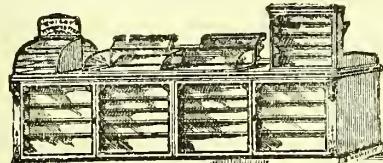
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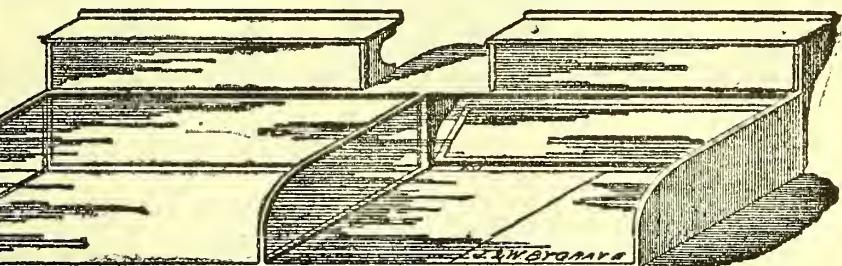


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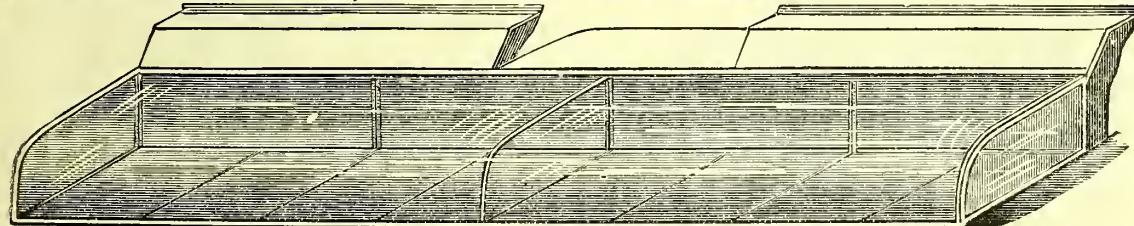
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LONDON, N.



Bent-top plate-glass Counter Showcase, in French polished mahogany, or ebonized, with two upright mirror plate-glass fronted shelves, and table in centre for serving over, and mahogany falls at back lined with mirror plate glass, inside fitted with crimson velvet trays—if 5 ft. long, 18 in. wide, 8 in. high (total height 13 in.), £5 10s.; 5 per cent. off for cash.

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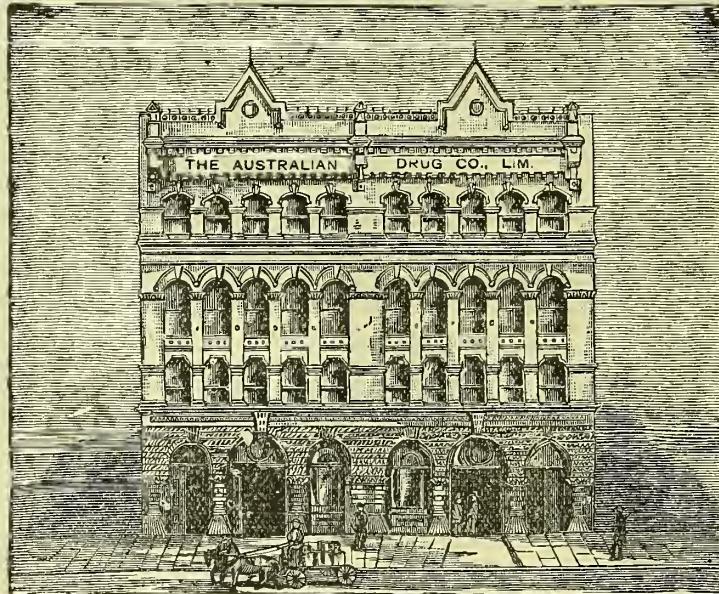
Mahogany and Plate-glass Counter Case, sloping and flat shelf at back, 12 inches high to top of shelf, fitted inside with velvet-lined trays and silvered glass back. 5 feet long, £5; 6 feet long, £5 10s.; 8 feet long, £7.

242 OLD STREET (12 doors from City Road). Works: HENSON STREET.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

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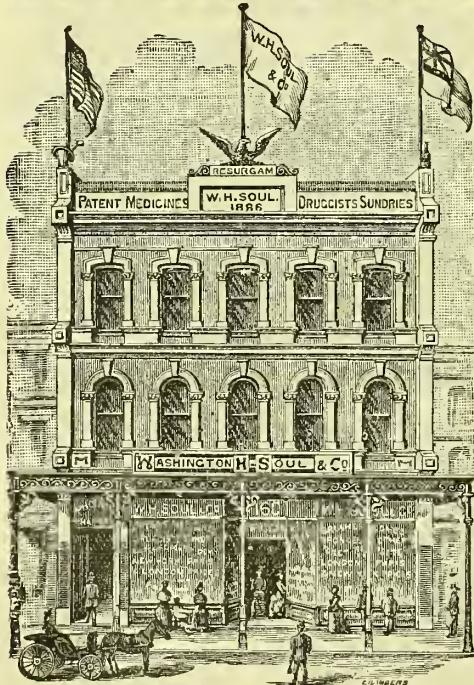
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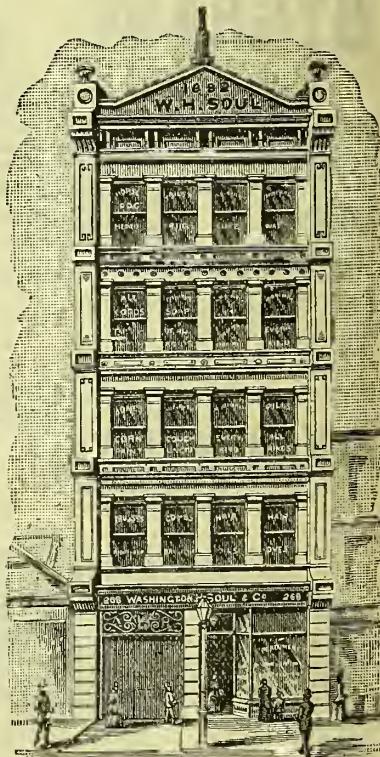
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Will be pleased to
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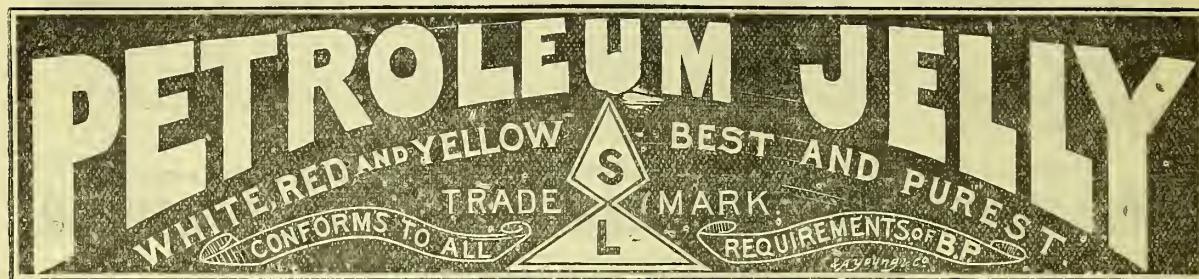
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THE WANT OF THE DAY!
NO MORE SOFT LINEN WHEN STARCHED.

Used in the Royal Laundries.

Should be used in Every House.

The Greatest Boon ever offered to the Laundress for imparting an IVORY-FINISH to Starched Linen, Laces, &c. It does not stick to spider-web-like materials.

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From the Chief Laundress to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—West Newton, near Lynn, Norfolk, Aug. 29, 1879. Sir,—Having tried your "STARCH GLOSS," I certainly think it a great improvement—far superior to any I have tried. Yours truly,

To Mr. CRITCHLEY.

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T. CRITCHLEY, CHEMIST AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, BLACKBURN.
LONDON DEPOT—2 BEECH STREET, E.C.

**DAY, SON & HEWITT'S
NEVER FAILING HORSE, CATTLE & SHEEP MEDICINES.**

THE CHEMICAL EXTRACT.

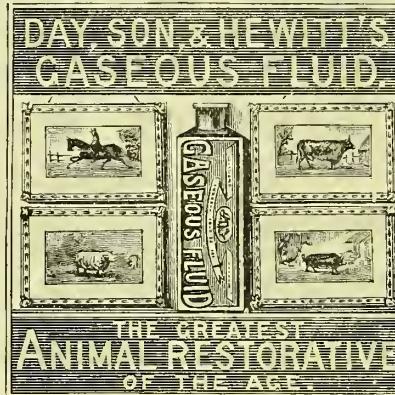
For Kicks, Cuts, Bruises, Sore Withers Swellings, Strains of Ligaments and Tendons, Saddle Galls, &c. It rapidly relieves Straining and Paining after Calving and Lambing, and is the remedy for Swollen Udders and Sore Teats.

Price 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 7s. per Bottle.

THE CASEODYNE,

Used as Laudanum for parturition in Mares, Cows, and Ewes, when there is great pain exhibited with feverish symptoms. Highly beneficial for Inflammatory Colic or Enteritis, and for severe forms of Diarrhoea.

Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.



For Fret, Colic, or Gripes in Horses, Hoven or Blown Sheep, and General Debility in Stock; of exceptional value for Olds, Chills, Scour, Diarrhoea, and weakly Lambs and Calves.

Price 1s. 9d. per Bottle, 20s. per doz.

THE RED DRENCH.

For Colds, Indigestion, Costiveness, Yellows, Surfeits, Loss of Cud, Pleurisy, Hide-bound, Red Water, &c. Admirably adapted for cleansing and checking feverish symptoms in Cows and Ewes after a bad time of Calving or Lambing.

Price: for Cows, 13s. per doz.; for Ewes, 3s. 6d. per doz.

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For Husk or Hoose in Heifers, Calves, Sheep, and Lambs, also Tape-worms in Togs. No parasite can exist in the windpipe or air-passages after the blood has been impregnated with this worm-destroying medicine.

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For Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. Prices, £1 18s. 9d. and £2 16s. 6d.

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For all ailments in Horses. Prices, £1 10s. and £2 17s. 6d.

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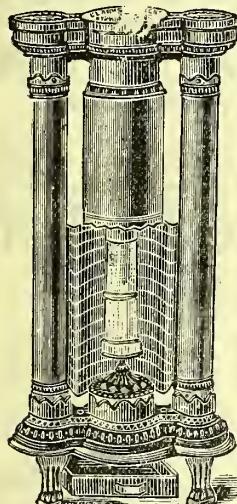
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Attractive Show-cards and Handbills sent with each order.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF
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A Necessary for all Invalids. A Comfort to Everybody.

NO FLUE REQUIRED. FREE FROM SMELL OR SMOKE.



All injurious vapours are reduced to harmless liquid inside the Stove, and passed out at foot into a tray provided for that purpose.

For use in Hospitals, Sick Chambers, Bedrooms, Halls, Conservatories, Schools, Shops, &c.



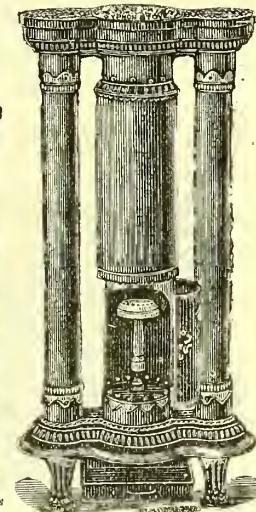
They give a Pure, Equable, and Agreeable Heat, which can be graduated and sustained at the will of the user.

Specially suitable for patients suffering from Bronchial affections, as a moist atmosphere is obtainable when required.

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Established 1840.

AWARDED OVER 40 PRIZE MEDALS.

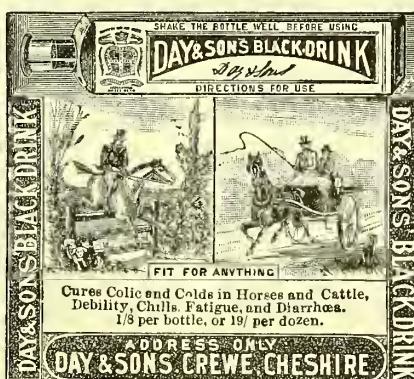
Day & Sons, ANIMAL
Grewe. MEDICINES

THE "PURIFIED"
DRIFFIELD OILS,

Commonly called "Day's Oils,"
"Day's Black Oils."

For Wounds of all kinds in all animals.
For Saddle & Stake Wounds & Cracked Heels.
For Sore Teats and Swollen Udders in Cows.
For Anointing in bad Lambing and Calving.

Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. per Bottle.

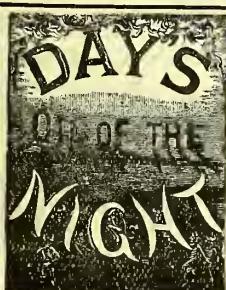


THE RED DRINK
OR
COW DRENCH.

Cures Fever and Costiveness in Cattle.
Cleanses and Cools the Blood and System.
For Red Water, Indigestion, and Yellows.
Cures Bad Cleansing & prevents Milk Fever.

Price 12s. per dozen Packets.

The "EWE DRENCH" acts as
above for Sheep. 3s. 6d. per doz.



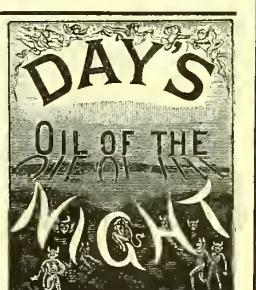
What's good for
BODILY PAIN?

DAY'S OIL OF THE NIGHT

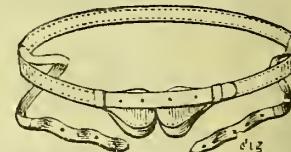
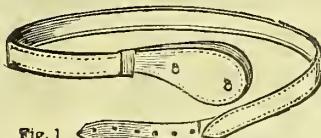
The People's Embrocative Balm for Sprains, Muscular Weakness, Rheumatism, Lumbar, Cramp, Sore Throat from Cold, Sciatica, &c., and all Aches, Pains, & Soreness.

Send for "Day's Oil of the Night" terms, framed to prevent CUTTING.
Chemists can have a Single Bottle direct. Price 1/1 & 2/9 per Bot.

DAY & SONS, CREWE, CHESHIRE.



ESTABLISHED 1830.



TRUSSES.

Fig. 1

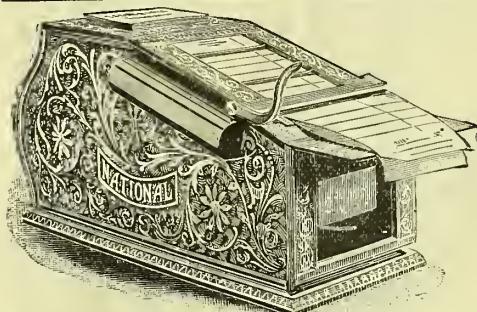
The Best and Cheapest Trusses of all kinds in the Wholesale and Export Market are manufactured by

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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENDERS, AND SURGICAL BANDAGES OF ALL KINDS.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT. THE LARGEST SHIPPERS IN THE TRADE.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

32 LUDGATE HILL, and 40 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.



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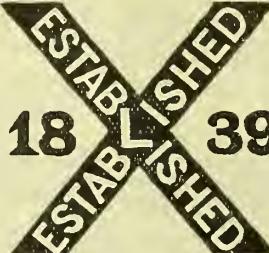
Specially adapted to the requirements of every Retail Chemist and Druggist. The "Autographic" supplies THREE INFALLIBLE RECORDS of each sale made by the assistant, and all from the one entry.

Price, all complete - £7 10s.

Manufacturers and Patentees: **THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER TILL CO.**

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J. W. ALLINSON, SOLE IMPORTER.

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ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE, or FOLDING, for the

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LABELS, WHEN PRINTED TO OUR INSTRUCTIONS, WE PUT ON PILL
AND OTHER BOXES FREE OF CHARGE.

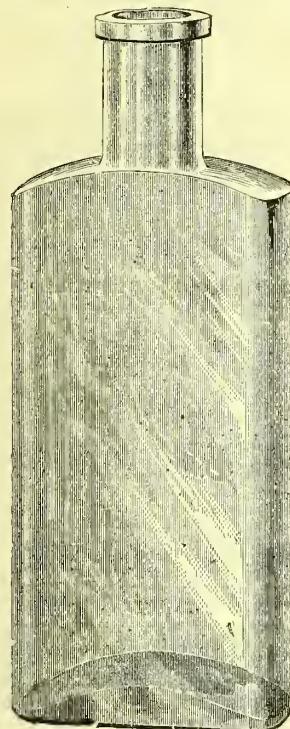
BOXES AND CASES FOR

Baking Powder, Black Lead, Bottles, Camphor Ball, Capsules, Castor Oil, Cough Lozenges, Dispensing Powder, Eye Ointment, Fancy Boxes, Fuller's Earth, Folding Boxes, Glass Top Outers, Homeopathic Bottles, Insect Powders, Ink Cases, Jewellery, Lozenge, Lip Salve, Magnesia, Metal Paste, Marking Ink, Nipple Shields, Night Lights, Parcel Post, Pastilles, Pills, Potash Tablets, Plasters, Salt Lemon, Seidlitz Powder, Starch Gloss, Soaps, Soda Powder, Syringes, Tapers, Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, &c.

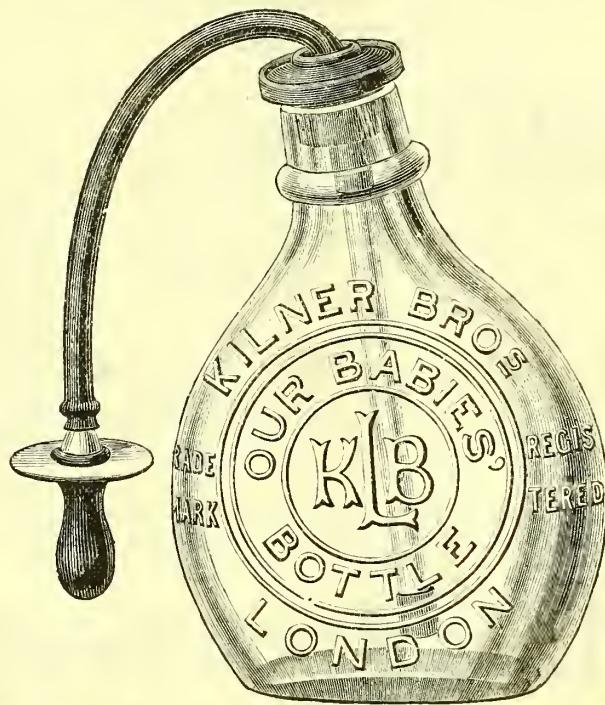
**ROBINSON & SONS, WHEATBRIDGE MILL &
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EQUITY WITH LIMITED INFORMATION



ALL SHAPES, SIZES, AND COLOURS

DISPENSING BOTTLES.

Green Flint—Flats (ordinary and round edges), Ovals, Direct Squares, Rounds and Octagons.

	3	4	6	8	12	oz.
Ordinary quality ...	8/-	8/-	9/-	9/-	13/3 per gro	
Best , , ,	10/-	10/-	11/6	11/6	18/9	"
Screw Stoppered }						
Washed & Fitted }	10/9	10/9	11/9	11/9	17/6	"

White Vials. plain and graduated.

	½	1	1½	2	3	4	oz.
Ordinary quality ...	3/6	8/9	4/6	5/3	6/9	8/-	per gro.
Best ...	4/6	4/9	6/-	6/9	8/9	10/-	"

FEEDING BOTTLES.

No.	6½-inch Rubber Tube.	Small lots.	2-grs. lots.
1.—Green Bottles, Boxwood Top Corks,			
White Fittings	... ... ...	25/6	24/6
3.—Ditto, Black Fittings	... ... ...	28/6	27/6
White glass	2/6 per gross extra.		
China tops	1/6 per gross extra.		
64.—Green Bottles, Glass Screw Stoppers,			
White Fittings	... ... ...	31/-	30/-
66.—Ditto, Black Fittings	... ... ...	34/-	33/-
White Glass	3/6 per gross extra.		

White Glass 5/- per gross extra.
These prices include 1 dozen partitioned Wood Boxes. If
Bottles are loose 2/- per gross less.
Supplied each Bottle in Cardboard Box at 4/6 per gross extra.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

Revised Price List (Illustrated), containing full particulars of above and many other kinds, sent on application to

KILNER BROTHERS.

→ No. 3 GREAT NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.

I. ISAACS & CO.'S GLASS BOTTLES

Known all over the World.

"GOOD and CHEAP"
OUR MOTTO.

25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Rd.
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 50 YEARS.

GLASS BOTTLES GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stock
in London or
direct from
the Works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS,
with Rounded Edges; or the Ordinary Shape.
6 and 8 oz... " 8/- per gross.
3 and 4 oz... " 7/6 "

Plain or Graduated.

These are highly recommended.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS,
with Rounded Edges; or the Ordinary Shape.
Very Superior Quality. Crystal-blue Tinted.
6 and 8 oz. " 10/- per gross.
3 and 4 oz. " 9/- "

Plain or Graduated.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
25 Francis St., Tottenham Court Rd., LONDON, W.C.
Established 50 Years. Bankers—London and Westminster Bank

SHARP BROTHERS,

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS,
GLYN ROAD, CLAPTON PARK, N.E.

TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BUYERS.

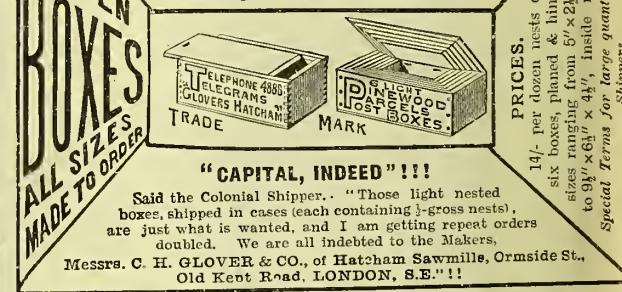
VIALS—Lime, Cream, and Kalis in all sizes.
Druggist and Sundry Perfumery Bottles, and White
Metal Screw Top Pomade.

Samples or Price List on application.

"A CAPITAL IDEA"!!

Said friend JONES, the Go-Ahead CHEMIST. "I'VE DOUBLED
MY TRADE last year since I commenced packing all my
customers' prescriptions in Glover's small wood
boxes."

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"CAPITAL, INDEED"!!

Said the Colonial Shipper. "Those light nested
boxes, shipped in cases (each containing 12 gross nests),
are just what is wanted, and I am getting repeat orders
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MESSRS. C. H. GLOVER & CO., of Hatcham Sawmills, Ormside St.,
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CHEAP DISPENSING BOTTLES

WEST LONDON DEPOT, ESTABLISHED 1830.

WHOLESALE OLD and NEW kept in Stock.

4, 6, & 8 oz., Plain or Graduated, Fitted with Corks ready for use, at 7/- per gross. Good Corks, 6d., 8d., 10d., & 1/- per gross.

HOSPITALS and MEDICAL GENTLEMEN will find this a great boon for economy and quickness in
DISPENSING MEDICINES.

SMALL VIALS AND POISONS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

APPLY

Telegraph Address—
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Registered Trade Mark.

BEST FLINT DISPENSING
BOTTLES, WHITE, BLUE, OR
GREEN TINT, AMBER
AND ALL OTHER
COLOURS.



Number 26866.

HAND MADE SHOP-ROUNDS.
OPAL, FLINT, AND
TURQUOISE BOXES.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
PROPRIETARY BOTTLES.

Owing to the steady and continuous increase in their business, and especially the enormous influx of trade they have experienced from Home and Colonial buyers during the last two or three years, the Proprietors of the above Brand of every shape, including the Rounded Corner Dispensing and other Bottles, have completed an enlargement of their Works, which are now doubled in size, and capable of turning out very large quantities of Bottles at shortest notice. In ordering, Chemists should always ask for this Brand.

The "W" Brand productions can be obtained only through Wholesale Houses.

GLASS BOTTLES.

TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BUYERS.

DISPENSING BOTTLES of best quality, in White Flint or all the best and newest tints. VIALS.—White Flint or Coloured, in all shapes and sizes. FEEDING BOTTLES.—Plain mouths or Screw Stoppers, in White or Green Flint. LIME CREAMS AND KALIS of all sizes. ESSENCE BOTTLES of every description, Plain or Stoppered. MALT EXTRACT BOTTLES, in Actinic Green, Amber, Dark Blue, or White Flint.

TO FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BUYERS.

Having recently erected spacious Warehouses we are enabled to give special attention to packing Goods for Export. Only experienced Packers employed.

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R. H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE.

THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT BOTTLE FOR VASELINE, POMADE, DRY POWDERS, ETC.

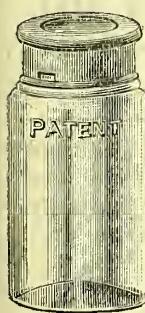
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PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):—Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED, in various colours, very attractive in appearance—1 oz., 11/6; 1½ oz., 12/-; 2 oz., 12/6; 3 oz., 14/9; 4 oz., 16/9 per gross.

CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPED

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FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,
THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

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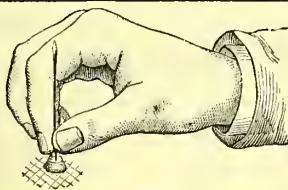
Write for revised Price List of Dispensing Bottles, &c.

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Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

E. YOULDON,
EAST LONDON GLASS BOTTLE WAREHOUSE,
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12x PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
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Tubes, 2s. each; Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in vials, 5s.

HUMAN VACCINE, from healthy children only, microscopically examined and
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The Great Harrogate Tonic.

An unfailing Cure for Poverty of Blood, Anæmia, Chlorosis, and every form of Debility arising therefrom.

1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

WHOLESALE FROM THE
HARROLINE PILL CO.
HARROGATE.

FULL PARTICULARS & TERMS ON APPLICATION.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

KINDLY NOTE!

Owing to Increasing Manufacturing Trade,

SHIRLEY BROTHERS

HAYE REMOVED TO

MORE COMMODIOUS PREMISES,

105 WHITECROSS STREET, E.C.



PROVISIONAL PATENT, No. 1111.

AI "ROLLER" MENTHOL

The most sensible pattern yet brought out, as it won't break! 3/6 dozen carded.

The Chemist and Druggist says:—"Messrs. Shirley claim that it is so strong that if accidentally dropped it does not break—an assertion of which we have proved the correctness by repeatedly dropping the cone upon the floor from a height of 6 or 7 feet. The cone shape, in which Menthol is generally made, easily breaks, and much of it is therefore wasted, whereas the rolling-pin shape may be used right up to centre."

Above evidence is sufficient to show this is the best shape yet brought out.

	Doz.		Doz.	
No. 107F.—Good 3d. Pedestal, 1 doz. on a card	1/10	No. 8P.—6d. Boxwood, Acorn shape	...	...
No. 109.— " 4d. 1 doz. in box	2/6	No. 111—1s.	...	...
No. 117.—Monster 6d., 1 doz. in box	3/3	No. 40.—6d. " Watch shape	...	...
No. 113R.—Reversible Boxwood, 1 doz. in box	3/6	No. 17F.—1s. " Flat	...	...
No. 113P.—Printed Skittle, 1 doz. in box	3/6	No. 9CR.—1s. " Reversible	...	...

1d. Lines, 6/- and 6/8 per gross. 2d. Barrel or Pedestal, 14/- per gross.

£2 Parcels, assorted. Charming China Figure of "Justice" given away to assist Sale. Pretty little Glass Show Case given away with 15/- order.

ANTI-CATARRH SMELLING SALTS.

Watch shape... 3/9 doz.
Actinic green, glass stoppered bottles, 4/-; 1/- size 6/6 "

WINTER SOCKS, to keep out the damp.

Carded, assorted sizes 3/6 "

THERMOMETERS, 6d. White or Black, carded 3/9 "
Olive Wood Pedestal ... 4/- "

2d. GLYCERINE, Cucumber, and Almonds, 1 doz.
on a card 1/3 "
A splendid Selling Line.

COCAINE MENTHOL TOOTHACHE TUBES,

carded 3/6 doz.

CHILBLAIN TUBES, carded 3/- "

LIP SALVE, in push-up card cases, carded ... 1/10 "

3d. INFLUENZA SNUFF, carded 1/8 "

AI INHALERS, made of Vegetable Ivory, for
pocket, empty 3/6 "

Filled, Eucalyptus, Pine, or Menthol 4/- "

As recommended by Dr. Lennox Browne.

SOOTHERS, 1d., 7 6 gross; 2d., 12/- gross; 3d., 17/- and
22/- gross; 4d., 2/8 doz.; 6d., 3/6 doz.

ETIENNE FRÈRES' PERFUMERY, attractively carded and boxed.

1d. Tubes 7/6 gross.
1d. Bottles 8/- "
2d. " 14/- "
3d. Sprinklers, 1 doz. on card 2/- doz.
3d. Capped, 1 " 1/10 "
6d. " 6 in box 3/6 "

1d. Eau de Cologne 8/- gross.
1d. Lavender and Musk 8/- "
3d. " 2/- doz.
3d. Eau de Cologne 1/10 "
6d. Cut Bottles 4/- "
6d. Sprinklers 3/9 "

1/- Lundborg shape, 8/- doz.; 2 oz Lundborg, 13/-; 4 oz., 24/-. Extra concentrated—1 oz. 11/-, 2 oz. 18/-, 4 oz. 34/-.
Concentrated Essences in bulk in original 1 lb. tins, 9/-. The finest odours imaginable.

SHIRLEY BROTHERS, 105 WHITECROSS ST., E.C.

Telegraphic Address—“MENTHOL LONDON.”



We beg to call your special attention to the Articles on this List, and feel sure that for equal quality the Prices cannot be beaten.

TERMS—NET CASH, MONTHLY ACCOUNT.

New Accounts must be accompanied by Remittance or London Reference.

PRICES SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT ADVICE.

Chest Protectors.

BEST QUALITY FELT, FULL SIZE.

	1	2	3	4	5
Red or White Felt.					
Single	5/6	7/6	9/6	11/6	15/-
Double	12/-	16/-	21/-	26/-	34/9
Flannel-lined Chamois Skin.					
Single	6/-	9/6	11/9	16/-	19/6
Double	13/6	17/6	23/9	34/6	39/-
Pine Wool.					
Single	5/6	8/-	11/-	13/6	17/-
Ditto, lined Chamois ..	6/6	10/-	12/-	15/-	20/6
Double	12/6	16/6	22/-	27/-	35/-
Ditto, lined Chamois ..	17/-	24/-	32/-	37/-	47/-
Pure Natural Undyed Wool. The most perfect material made.					
Single	5 9	8/3	10/-	12/-	15/6
Double	12/9	16/6	22/-	28/-	36/-

With orders of £2 value we supply an Attractive Glass-Top Show Case.

Camphor Rolls.

Beautifully white, and will not become rancid. Labels bear no name, only Brand, "The Acme."

1d. size, $\frac{1}{2}$ gross in glass-top box	5/6 gross.
2d. " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11/- "

Chemical Food.

Permanent, does not deposit.

Elegantly Engraved Label, 6 dozen with Buyer's own name.	
4 oz. bottles, by weight	2/6 per doz.
8 " " " "	4/6 "
16 " " " "	8/- "

Cod Liver Oil.

Finest non-freezing Norwegian.

Elegantly Engraved Label, 6 dozen with Buyer's own name.	
4 oz. bottles, Imperial	2/6 per doz.
8 " " " "	4/6 "
16 " " " "	8/- "

Each $\frac{2}{9}$ per doz.
Bottle $\frac{5}{-}$ "
in $\frac{8}{6}$ "
Cartoon. 14/- "

Camphor Ice.

In printed tin boxes, bearing no name, only Brand, "The Acme."

1d. size	8/- per gross.
2d. "	12/- "

Cream of Glycerine and Cucumber.

FOR CHAPS, SORE HANDS, &c.

4 oz. bottles in elegant cartoon	6/- per doz.
6 dozen with Buyer's own name on cartoon.	

Mustard Leaves.

FREE FROM CAPSICINE.

1 dozen packets on attractive coloured Show Card 3/3 per doz.

Respirators.

No. 702/c. Cork Respirators	5/6 per doz.
702. Perforated Silver Plated	7/- "
703. Silver Plated Gauze, two thicknesses	10/9 "
704. Double Plated Gauze and perforated plate above	16/- "
705. Ditto, ditto below	16/- "
706. Gold Plated Gauze and perforated plate above	23/- "
707. Ditto, ditto below	23/- "

All Nos. except 702/c each in glass-top box.

Tabellæ.

COMPRESSED TABLETS.

Pot. Chlor., in flat fancy boxes, 40 Tablets in each 1/6 per doz.

" " and Borax, in round ditto, ditto 2/3 "

Tablets also supplied in bulk. Detailed List on application.

The majority of cheap Tablets contain only 30 in each box.

HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Druggists' Sundriesmen,

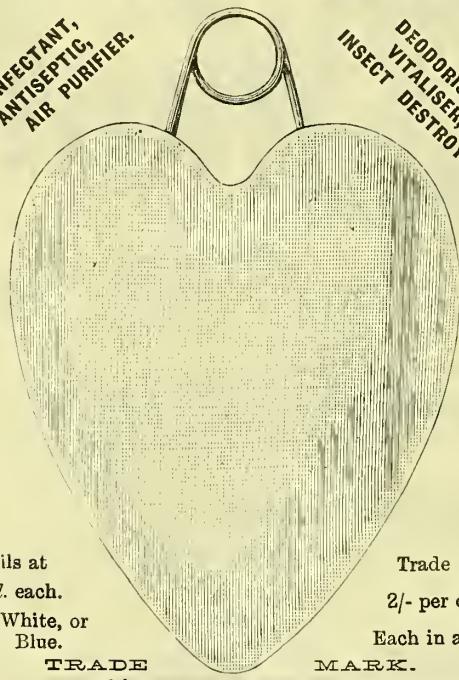
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And at MANCHESTER.

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DISINFECTANT,
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DEODORISER,
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Retails at

3d. each.

Red, White, or
Blue.

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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

J. BEEDZLER & CO., "Ye Golden Keye,"
20 NORTON FOLGATE, E.C. Established 1700.

Trade Pirce

2/- per doz.

Each in a box.

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THE NEW PATENT
HOLD-STOPPER
SMELLING BOTTLE

MOUNTED IN

STERLING
SILVER.

HALL-MARKED.



Exact Size.

Finest English Hand-
made Bottles. Mounts
fixed so that they can-
not come off.

Price 14/6 per dozen
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Sample free 1/6 stamps.
Of all
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48 GREEK STREET,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been over Sixty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate. The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY & BROWN, Chemists, MANCHESTER,

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered. Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

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FOR SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.**

CAUTION.

The labels on genuine EUXESIS bear signature of Inventor, A. S. LLOYD, in *BLACK INK*, and the signature of his Widow, AIMEE LLOYD, in *RED INK*. Refuse all others.

Manufacturer: **AIMEE LLOYD**

(WIDOW OF A. S. LLOYD, formerly of 27 GLASSHOUSE STREET),

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N.B.—When ordering from Wholesale Houses, write "LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S)."

SUPERFATTED MEDICINAL SOAPS

PREPARED FROM PRESCRIPTIONS AND UNDER THE CONSTANT CONTROL OF

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SUPERFATTED RESORCINE SALICYLIC SOAP.

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SUPERFATTED QUININE SOAP.

In mild cases of Mycosis, especially Pityriasis Versicolor.

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For Chronic Ulcers, Venereal Boils, &c., and also in the Massage Treatment of Small Tumours and Exudations.

SUPERFATTED HYDROXYLAMINE SOAP.

In Lupus, Psoriasis, Tinie Tonsurans and Parasitic Sycoisis.

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SUPERFATTED IODINE SOAP (READILY SOLUBLE).

For Small Tumours, Indolent Ulcers, Lupus, Parasitic Eczema, Sycoisis, and Mycosis.

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In General and Local Pruritus (especially Genital and Anal).

SUPERFATTED SALOL SOAP.

In Parasitic Eczema, Psoriasis, Eczema, Marginatum and Mycosis.

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JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Gegenüber dem Laurenz Platz,

Has the second largest sale amongst Chemists in the United Kingdom.

2 oz.	4 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint Wicker.	Pint Wicker.	Quart Wicker.
7/-	14/-	21/-	42/-	84/- per doz.

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A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS, FOR SHAVING WITHOUT SOAP, BRUSH, OR WATER.

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The only Genuine has a yellow label printed ONLY in Black Ink, and bears the original address of the late inventor, "27 Glasshouse Street, Regent Street," the proprietors having purchased, under an administration suit, the Secret, Trade Mark, Goodwill, and Premises.

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MORISON'S PILLS, POWDERS, AND OINTMENT.

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The favourite rubbing for Athletes, Cyclists, and Sportsmen.
1/13, 2/9, and 4/6; 10, 24/-, and 40/- per dozen net.
Of all London Wholesale Houses, or direct from

H. BURN, 7 to 9 Gresham St., LONDON, E.C.
1 doz. 1/13 sent carriage paid in United Kingdom for P.O. 10/-.

PROFITABLE LINES.

"SWEET SOLID PERFUMES" (Six Odours).

CHILBLAIN LINIMENT (Solid)—Cleanly, Safe, and Certain.
BROOKS'S "SANOSCENT"—A Disinfectant and Moth Killer.

BROOKS'S FLORAL TABLET renders the Skin Soft and White.
All above Retail 2d. each : Trade, 12/- gross, which may be assorted. Half-gross
Carriage Paid. Well got-up and very showy.

TOM BROOKS, CHEMIST, HORNSEY, LONDON, N.

HAKKA
CATARRH, HAY FEVER,
HEAD-COLDS, ETC.
CREAM
REGISTERED. (2)

For Colds, Influenza,
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Of all Wholesale Houses, or
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Depot
A. P. BUSH & CO.
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SHOWCARDS, &c., on
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FINEST CRUSHED LINSEED.

£15 per ton, 17s. per cwt., 9s. per 56 lbs., in bags;
27s. for 36 2-lb. Tins; carriage paid within 200 miles.

WALTER GRAHAM & CO.
PURVEYORS TO HER MAJESTY,
HEADLEY OIL MILLS, GREENWICH.

[Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

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This preparation is freely absorbed through the skin, and does not blister or colour it, and is recommended for any of the uses for which Iodine is usually employed.

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PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST AND PUREST.

CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.
ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND OILS.
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Which are Manufactured by **J. J. LAKEMAN**, Dentist, LEYTONSTONE,
Maker of the **MERMAID IMPRESSION COMPOSITION** for Dentists
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Are the most digestible, flexible, and elegant Cachets in the market, and are fast replacing all competitors. The Cachets are made to hold from 3 to 18 grains Quinine or Salicylic Acid.

"MORSTADT" CACHET CLOSING APPARATUS, to easily, cleanly, and speedily close 12 Cachets at one operation, from 12s. to 30s.

SMALL APPARATUS, to fill and close 1 Cachet at a time, 2s. 6d. each.

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Established 1807.
WILL CURE.
CHEAPEST.
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Not Sold under Price on Box.
Printing of Chemist's own Bills.
FREE Send Hand-bill or Labels.

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NICHOLL'S BLOOD PILLS.

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We have analysed a sample of DR. MACK'S COUGH ELIXIR, and found that it does not contain any poisonous ingredient, or any other substance that in our opinion would render the preparation liable to be defined and labelled as *Poison*.

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Price per doz., 1-oz. size, 10/- ditto, 3-oz. size, 24/-.

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FINEST BUTTER COLOR (BUTTERCUP BRAND).

ACIDS OF ALL KINDS.

GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS.

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BRIGHTENS FURNITURE WITH LITTLE LABOUR.

In Tins—1d., 7/- gross. Stone Bottles—1d., 8/- gross; 3d., 2/- dozen; 6d., 4/- dozen; 1s., 1/- dozen. It is sure to please and increase your trade. Every Chemist should send for Sample order, 6 dozen assorted as required, Carriage Paid, P.O.O. or Cheque, payable to

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Supplied in Original Bottles ready for Patient's use (stamped), to retail at 4/- each; also in 1-lb. Bottles for Dispensing, by the Sole Manufacturers:—

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NEW CROP FIRST EXTRACT LEMON OIL,

Absolutely pure. Nothing finer imported.
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IT RESUSCITATES!

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THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

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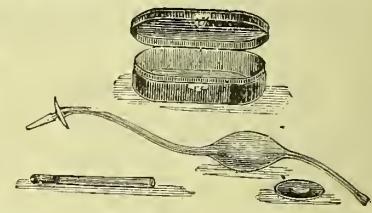
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BEST ENAMELLED (Black only).
In Oval Cloth Boxes, complete, per doz. .. 33/-
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BLACK SEAMLESS SHAPE
(Not Enamelled).
In Cedar Boxes, complete, per doz. .. 24/-

"HYCENIC" ENEMAS
(Black), with Flexible Pipe.
In Oval Cloth Box, per doz. 30/-

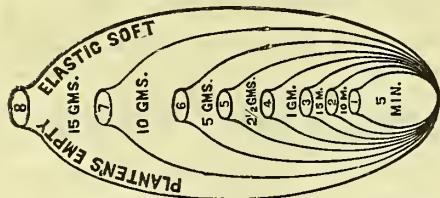


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USE PLANTEN'S EMPTY GELATINE CAPSULES

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FREE FROM TASTE AND SMELL.

FOR LIQUIDS—8 SIZES.



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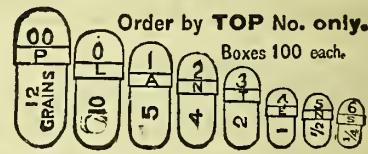
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FINISH.**

FOR POWDERS OR SOLIDS.

8 SIZES. [2]

Order by **TOP No. only.**
Boxes 100 each.



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PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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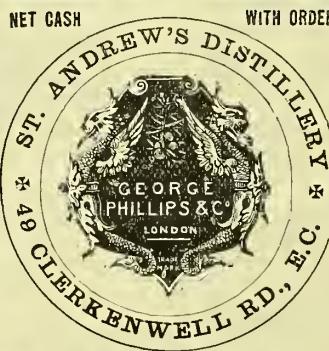
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PURE ORANGE WINE.



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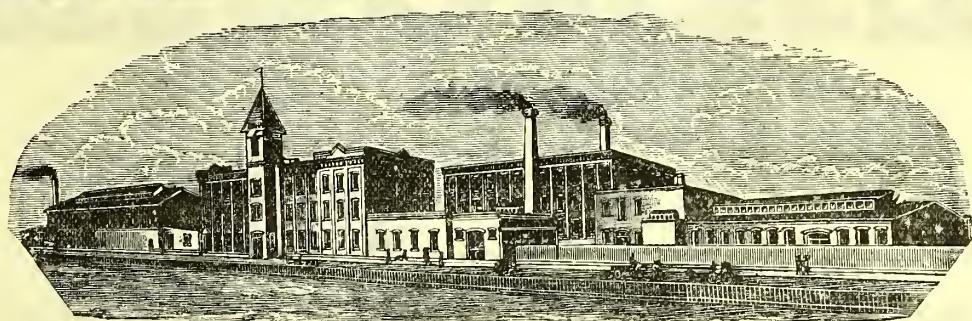
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FOREIGN WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FAMOUS "GLENALLAN" PURE MALT WHISKY.

Per doz. 42/- Per doz. THE CREAM OF SCOTCH BLENDS. Per doz. 42/- Per doz.

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GEORGE J. SEABURY.

Treasurer.
G. W. HOPPING.

Secretary.
ALFRED H. MASON.

OUR LONDON OFFICE and WAREHOUSE is NOW LOCATED at

32 & 33 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

and OUR BUSINESS for Great Britain and the Colonies has been placed in the hands of

MESSRS. FASSETT & JOHNSON,

who will act as OUR SOLE REPRESENTATIVES. They will always have on hand a Complete Stock of OUR MANUFACTURES, and execute all orders promptly, just the same as has been done during the past few years from 46 Jewin Street.

The Leading Wholesale Houses keep our manufactures in stock, but to prevent disappointment, it is necessary to specify SEABURY'S in your indents, and return all substitutes.

Thanking the Trade generally for past encouragement, and soliciting a continuance of support, which it will be our constant endeavour to merit.

Respectfully,

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

GEORGE J. SEABURY, *President.*

SEABURY BUILDINGS,

59-61 Maiden Lane,

NEW YORK.

November 1892.

'LANOLIN'

CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Action "Benno Jaffé and Darmstaedter Lanolin Fabrik v. Richardson, 1892, B. No. 825," has been commenced in the Chancery Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, asking for an Injunction to restrain the Defendants in the said Action from an alleged Infringement of the

'Lanolin' Patent, No. 4,992 of A.D. 1882, of which Patent the Plaintiffs in the same Action are proprietors, and for other relief, and such Action is now pending.

All persons are cautioned against infringing the above-mentioned Patent.

(Signed) J. H. JOHNSON, SON & ELLIS,

47 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London,

Solicitors for BENNO JAFFÉ & DARMSTAEDTER, LANOLINFABRIK,

October, 1892.

The Proprietors of the above-mentioned Patent.